BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 15. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1859. NO. 26.

Terms of Advertising.
For square of 10 lines or less, each insertion, in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
Do. do. 3 do.....50
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do. renewed weekly,.....14 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER,
AND ALL ARTICLES FOR TINNER'S USE,
Nos. 245, 247 & 249 Water Street, New York.
Dealers and Manufacturers supplied at the lowest market rates, for cash, or time.
WHITTEMORE & Co., Liverpool.
Feb. 18, 1859. 25-3m*

F. M. BIZZELL,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19th, 1858 12-1y
Fay. Obs. 12 mos. and send bill to this office immediately.

WM. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR,* and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light. Nov. 12—11-1y

T. M. SMITH,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give personal and prompt attention to the sale and shipment of Cotton, Naval Stores, and all other country produce.
Office No. 17, (up stairs) North Water St., immediately over M. McInnis'.
Oct. 21st, 1858. 39-1y—8-1y

Harness & Leather Establishment.

EVERY variety of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole Leather, Calf Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle, every description of Ploughs and Agricultural Implements. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
Dec. 3.—14-6m No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

H. W. GROVES,
INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
Oct. 8, 1858.—6-6m. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOHN F. HERRING,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. Cl
☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 - 31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1858—29-1y.

WILLIAM J. PRICE.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.
Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

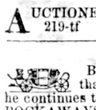
CARRIAGE FACTORY.
B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.
He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.
May 28th, 1858 39-tf

POCKET BOOK LOST.

ON THE 5th INST., I lost, in this place, my POCKET BOOK, or had the same stolen from me. It contained, among other papers, one note on Jacob Harrell for about $185, with credits thereon of $50—dated Oct., '56; Note of Wm. D. Carr for $100, dated last October; Note of David Murray for $75, with credits on same of $50, dated in 1840. These parties are cautioned not to pay the same to others than myself, and all persons are forewarned from trading for the same.
JAMES CARR, of Duplin County.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 11, 1859.—24-3t*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.
SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the "*NATIONAL FERTILIZER,*" prepared of Green Sand Marl, Animal Bones and Fish, manufactured for application *according to the analyses* of Vegetables, Plants, Cereals, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Tobacco. Unlike Guano, it imparts *persistent* fertility to the soil. Delivered in New York at $35 per ton, of 2000 lbs. Orders must state the crop for which it is wanted. For descriptive Circulars with Analyses, address
J. P. C. CANNING,
Jan. 14, 1859.—20-2m 37 Fulton St., N. Y.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS OF Wilmington, New Hanover and adjoining Counties, is called to the large and extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS recently received by them, and which they offer for sale upon the most reasonable terms. MERRILL & PIERCE.
Sept. 30th, 1858 21-1t—5-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS,
Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.
The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. This powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from the intruders. Quantities of the plant was brought home by Mr. E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf, chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.
Letter from the President of the United States.
"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan. 1854.
"MR. EMANUEL LYON.—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.
"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."
The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.
NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.
MR. E. LYON.—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animals, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURANCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.
Mr. John L. Rome, Superintendant of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and finds it of immense value."
Every gardner and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c., &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."
Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!
"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.
"In retiring from business, I have sold all my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters Paptent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. The Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. "E. LYON."
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.
'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice,
Sample flasks, 25 cents; regular sizes, 50 cents and $1 00. Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*
BARNES & PARKS,
13 & 15 Park Row, New York.
Jan. 7, 1859. 19-6m

THE POPULARITY OF THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT, is coextensive with the civilization of the globe. Other articles claim to *alleviate* pain and distress—this *cures.* Family Physicians, Government Hospitals, Planters, Farmers, Livery-men, &c., have practically demonstrated this fact, throughout the world. No article ever before received such undivided praise and support from Medical and Scientific men.
RHEUMATISM
of years' standing, has been totally cured. Piles, Ulcers, Tumors, Running Sores, Scrofula, Stiff Joints, Felons, Swellings, Burns, Bites, Boils, Chaps, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, and all aches and pains upon man, and kindred complaints upon HORSES, CATTLE, &C.
such as Ring-bone, Gall, Scratches, Spavin, Poll-Evil, Sweeney, Hoof-all, &c., are subdued and cured by the MUSTANG LINIMENT.

VALUABLE HORSE SAVED!
Mr. S. LITCH, Hyde Park, Vt., writes:—"That the horse was considered worthless," (his case was Spavin.) "but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment, I have sold him for $1.0 cash. Your Liniment has been doing wonders up here."

420 BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it became unmanageable, tilted over, and scalded my hands very severely, almost to a crisp. It was an awful sight. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain. It healed rapidly, without soreness, and left no scar of account.
Truly yours, "CHARLES FOSTER."

Such language as this is but the constant and natural echo wherever this article is used.
This Liniment is indispensable to planters and owners of horses and mules. Mr. JOHN DANIELS, Montgomery, Ala., sold a slave for $800, who was raised from utter uselessness by this Liniment. Every family should have it. Be very particular and enquire for the Mustang Liniment and take no other.
Sold by all dealers throughout North and South America, Europe, and the Islands of the Ocean, for 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00 per bottle.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
January 7th, 1859 19-6m

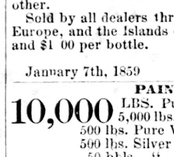
PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

General Notices.

AMERICAN GUANO.
TO FARMERS AND DEALERS IN GUANO.
THIS GUANO FROM JARVIS ISLAND, in the Pacific Ocean, containing 80 per cent of Phosphates and Sulphates of Lime, and the most valuable fertilizer known, is offered for sale in large or small quantities at about two-thirds the price of Peruvian. For full information and particulars address C. S. MARSHALL,
President of the American Guano Company,
66 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK.
Feb. 5th, 1859 125-6t—24-4t*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, at the January Term, A. D., 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Duplin county, having duly qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of James Pearsall, dec'd, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and for all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
DAVID J. MIDDLETON, } Executors.
EDWARD PEARSALL, }
January 19, 1859. 22-3m

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.
TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or anything of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.
Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE, M. D.


STOVES AND GRATES,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT, OF THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED PATTERNS,
ever offered in this State, will sell as low as can be bought North.
L. A. HART.

GUNS—GUNS.
JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, direct, the leargest and best assortment of *DOUBLE GUNS* ever offered in this market, made to my own order, and which I can sell at 15 per cent. less than if bought in New York.
L. A. HART.

THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT.
THIS NEW COFFEE POT, for which a patent has been issued, possess this advantage over all others: It is well known that, in the ordinary way of boiling coffee, the fine aroma, which gives to the coffee its most delicious flavor, passes off with the vapor, and the longer it is boiled, the more bitter and unpalatable, and unhealthy it becomes; hence a resort to the French Strainer, which gives a rawtasting beverage. "*THE OLD DOMINION COFFEE POT*" entirely prevents the escape of aroma. One-third less coffee is required, and the full flavor of the berry retained. A large number of testimonials have been received from those who have used them. For sale by
L. A. HART.

CARBON OIL LAMPS AT REDUCED PRICES;
ALSO A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TIN, COPPER and Sheet Iron Ware, of my own manufacture, which will be sold low for cash or approved credit. Turpentine Stills made to order, or any other article in my line, at short notice.
L. A. HART.
Oct. 8. 25-3m—7-6m.

For Sale and to Let.

TURPENTINE! TURPENTINE!! TURPENTINE!!!
80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Railroad, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any persons wishing to embark in the business.
Also, a good *SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.*
Also, *TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS* in the county of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated *ASHE LANDS,* which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels Corn per acre.
Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.
For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorized to rent in my absence.
A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1859. 25-tf

TO RENT OR TO LEASE,
A FARM CONTAINING between *EIGHT AND NINE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* on Cape Fear River, formerly owned by Dr. F. J. Cutlar. For further particulars inquire of
SIMON B. KAHNWEILER,
Corner Front and Market street.
Feb. 11th, 1858. 133-1w—25-3t

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. K. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF changing his business, offers for sale his LANDS, lying in Brunswick county, between the Fayetteville and Wilmington road and Cape Fear River, three miles from Brinkley's depot, on the W. & M. R. R., and nineteen miles above Wilmington. The tract of land contains *SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES.* There is cleared land sufficient to work three ploughs, of which are fifteen or twenty acres of good river land, and an excellent low-land Pasture for stock. The uplands are level, and an inexhaustible bed of MARL very convenient. It is a very healthy location, well watered; with a comfortable new dwelling house and other necessary buildings. I also offer for sale *TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND* lying on the N. E. side of Cape Fear River on Lyon Swamp, in Bladen county. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address to Robinson P. O., Brunswick county, N. C. R. A. LYTLE.
September 17, 1858. 3 6m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 acres of LAND, on the South West side of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, and in the county of Brunswick, immediately adjoining the said Road, about 23 miles from Wilmington, and about 2 miles below Maxwell's station. Five or six hundred acres may be called piney land, and then immediately back of this, and about one quarter of a mile from said Road, 800 to 1000 acres of the finest body of *HAMMOCK LAND* in this part of the country, which can be reclaimed and put in a fine farm at less expense than any land that I know of. It is covered with a growth of Oak, Ash, Poplar, Sweet Gum, Mulbery, and all the other growth of wood usual on fine high or Hammock Land. The balance of said track, and back of the above is a fine *SWAMP,* with a heavy growth of *CYPRESS AND READS OR CANE.* At this time carting can be done through any of said Lands. The range for hogs or cattle is the finest I ever saw.—Persons wishing to examine said lands will find me near Westbrook's Post Office, Bladen county, N. C.; and in my absence they will find Mr. John B. Ellis on the land, who will show it. J. A. ROBESON.
October 29th, 1858, 9-tf

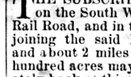
Schools.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL FOR BOTH SEXES,
WILSON, N. C.
THIS INSTITUTION comprises Schools of Languages, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Music, Design, and Belles Lettres. It has a healthy location, ample Faculty, and commodious buildings. The pupils are charged from their entrance only. The students in the Male Department have the military drill without extra expense. The young ladies board with the Rector's family. For circulars apply to Prof. RADCLIFFE, Wilson, N. C.
Feb. 8th, 1859.—131-3t—24-4t*

RICHLAND ACADEMY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on Monday, the 21st of February. The course of studies is thorough and extensive, and superior advantages are afforded to students, in this Academy, to prepare them for entering advanced classes in any of the Colleges, or to qualify them for the business pursuits of life.
The rate of Tuition, per Session of 5 months, is as follows, viz:

Latin and Greek	$18
The higher branches of English, including the Sciences and French	12
The common branches of English	8

Boarding can be obtained for several more students, the next Session, either with the Principal or in good families, convenient to the Academy, at $8 per month.
L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.
Feb. 17, 1859.—25-3w.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.
Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, N. C. RAILROAD, 12 MILES WEST of GREENSBORO'.
REV. N. M. RAY, PRINCIPAL, with efficient Assistants.
THE OBJECT OF THIS INSTITUTION is to provide for the thorough education of young Ladies, and as an additional feature, to qualify such of them as may desire it for the avocation of teaching. Its next session will open on the 1st of February, in the new Brick building, recently purchased by the undersigned. The building is situated in a beautiful grove, on a commanding eminence, and has a sufficient number of well furnished rooms, to accommodate 100 boarding pupils.
We shall have lectures and experiments in Natural Science by an experienced Instructor. Board and furnished rooms, with fire places, fuel, &c., $6 per month. English Branches $6 to $15 per session. Languages and Ornamentals on reasonable terms. Board and half the tuition required in advance. The Proprietor, Teachers and Pupils, dwell together, and eat at the same table.
☞ Young Ladies of limited means will be credited for tuition until they can teach and pay for it. Situations guaranteed to such.
For full information, address
REV. W. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22-4t

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION RESUMED OPERATIONS ON the 13th of September last, under the guidance of the same Faculty and Rules of the last two Sessions.
For particulars, see Catalogues, or address L. C. Graves, or H. A. BIZZELL,
Secretary of Board of Trustees.
Dec. 24, 1858. 17-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

Wanted.

SITUATION WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER desires to obtain a situation as Clerk in a Grocery Store. Best of reference given. Address
L. F. JOHNCON.
Harrell's Store, N. C.
Feb. 18, 1859 25 6w*

NEGROES WANTED.

COME ALL YOU THAT WANT LARGE PRICES for NEGROES, and give me a call, or address me at Magnolia, N. C., as I do intend to pay high prices for all likely negroes. Please give me a call soon, as I am now in market. JOHN BARDEN.
Jan. 21, 1859. 20-6m*

NEGROES! NEGROES WANTED!!

GENTLEMEN YOUR OLD CUSTOMER IS YET in market for likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C. J. A. McARTHUR.
Dec. 17. 16-1y*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

FARMERS LOOK OUT.

ALL WHO WISH TO SELL NEGROS WILL FIND it to their interest to address me at Clinton, or visit me at home, as all who know me know I give exceedingly high prices, and that without jawing or telling that Negros have fallen. I wish to make an investment soon, as I have but little to invest. Address, A. LUKE A. POWELL.
Aug. 3.—1-9m* Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C.

Official Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT.
December Term, 1858.

Henry Schulkin } Original Attachment.
vs.
Jacob Wessel. }

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Jacob Wessel, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. 127-1t—23-tc*—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT,
December Term, 1858.

John E. Barnes } Original Attachment.
vs.
James Freshwater, }

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, James Freshwater, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Feb. 3, 1859. [127-1t—23-tc—[Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

James A. Bunting, }
David E. Bunting, } Petition for sale of Real Estate.
and others, }
Ex Parte. }

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Court of Equity, for New Hanover county, in this cause, made at last Term, I shall offer for sale, by public auction, at the Market House in Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 15th March next, (being Tuesday of Court week,) the following "certain tract of land, situate in the county of New Hanover, containing 1,546 acres, lying on the head waters of Morgan's creek, called Erwin's branch, adjoining the lands of Daniel T. George, Obed Scott, Elizabeth Hanagan, John G. Mahn and others;" and being the same tract of land on which the late John Bunting lived at the time of his death.
TERMS.—One Hundred Dollars cash,—the residue at twelve months, under bond with approved security.
Given at Office, this 3d February, A. D. 1859.
A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
Feb. 4, 1859—23-6w ☞Pr. fee $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *In Equity.*
County of Brunswick.
Clerk and Master, Receiver of the Estate of S. B. Everett deceased.
vs.
Thomas C. Mellhenny, Thomas Cowan, Wm. H. Dudley, and Christopher Dudley, Executors of E. B. Dudley and Samuel Langdon

WM. H. DUDLEY, ONE OF THE DEFENDANTS IN this case, and a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, is hereby notified that a Bill in Equity has been filed in the county of Brunswick in this case, and is now pending, and that if he does not appear at the next Term of said Court and answer to the same, judgment *pro confesso,* will be taken against him.
By order of Court.
S. D. THRUSTON,
C. & M. in Equity, Brunswick co.
Jan. 28, 1859. 22 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that five slaves, his property, (viz:) HARRY, SAM, DAVID, and SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them, the said slaves forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their said master, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.
W. T. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]
DESCRIPTIONS:
HARRY is stout built, black complexion, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 175 pounds.
SAM is thick set, dark complected, about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds.
DAVID is slim built, knock kneed, black complexion, about 30 years old. 5 feet 10 inches high, and weighs 160 pounds.
ELIJAH is stout built, black complexion, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs 180 lbs.
SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$250 REWARD.
I WILL GIVE A REWARD of Fifty Dollars for either of the above negroes, dead or alive, delivered to me or for their confinement in Jail so that I can get them
C. B. MILLER.
New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yooo

I WILL ALSO give a reward of Twenty-five Dollars for my negro woman PHILLIS, who is runaway. She is of black complexion, thick set and about 5 feet high; has some front teeth out, and speaks quick. The above reward will be paid for her safe confinement in Jail so that I can get her, C. B. MILLER.
Jan. 9th, 1859

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM PETER RIVES, Guardian fo Mary C. Teel, negro man BEN. Said negro is a dark mulatto, has a large mole on the right side of his nose, slow spoken, has a down look when spoken to, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., and is about six feet in height. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and deliv ery of BEN so that I get him. He is no doubt trying to passas a free man.
PETER RIVES, Guardian.
Greenville, N. C., Jan. 19th, 1859 22-6m

$50,000 REWARD.
The above sum was actually given to my patrons during the year 1858.
☞ NOTICE. ☜
DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Great Gift Book House, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, continues the sale of Books as usual. A Gift worth from 25 cents to $100 sent with every Book.
$-00 WORTH OF GIFTS!!!
CONSISTING OF
Gold and Silver Watches,
Fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Will be distributed with every 1000 BOOKS.
The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the extensive assortment of valuable Standard and Miscellaneous Books, which are offered for sale at the lowest prices
GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS.
FOR EVERY BOOK PUBLISHED AT ONE DOLLAR OR MORE, THE PURCHASER WILL BE ENTITLED TO RECEIVE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Guard Chains, Gold Rings, Cameo Sets, Gold Bracelets, Cameo and Florentine Settings, Ladies' Cameo Breast Pins, Ladies' Florentine Sets, Ladies' Florentine Pins, Ladies' Cameo Ear Drops, Ladies' Gold Breast Pins, Gold Bosom Studs, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Commercial Pens in Silver Cases, Ladies' Gold Pens, with Holders, Extra Gold Pens, with Cases and Holders, Gents' Cluster Bosom Pins, Gold Tooth Picks, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Pencils, Ladies' Gold Ear Drops, Eight Day Parlor Time Pieces, Sewing Machines, Pocket Knives, Silver Ware, including Spoons, Butter Knives, Forks, Cake Baskets, &c.—Also, Miscellaneous Gifts of Gold Jewelry, Gift Books, &c., worth from 25 cents to $25.
Our New Catalogue for 1859 is sent free for all, upon application. The inducements offered agents are more liberal than those of any other house in this business. Having been in the Publishing and Book Selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with satisfaction to all.
Agents are wanted in every town and county, to whom commissions will be given in books, or a per centage in money. For a club of 10 books, 1 extra book and gift given, on larger orders, commissions are more liberal.
For full particulars address,
DUANE RULISON,
Publisher, 33 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.
P. S.—In press, and will be issued February 1st, "The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster," by Samuel Smucker, A. M., a splendidly Illustrated Volume of 550 pages. Agents wanted. [Jan. 14—3m

A COOL DELINQUENT.—Hillyer, of the Natchez *Courier,* recently dunned a delinquent subscriber, who is five years in arrears. In reply to the dunning epistle, he fellow writes the annexed strikingly cool letter:
"Now, you may say or think that all this is nothing to you, and that I have had the paper and ought to pay for it. True, I have had it and read it, and if I should try very hard perhaps I might pay for it; but the fact is, I have gone to the full length of my rope. If I come out right side up, I will pay your bill, and if I don't come out right side up, I think you ought to lose it for giving such long credits. *For such extensive credits give d——l scoundrels and dishonest folks a great advantage over honest ones.* I want it distinctly understood that the paper be stopped, unless you choose to take the chances just as they are.

North Carolina Leg

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1859.

Meeting at the Court House.—Mr. Waddell's Address.

Last evening a remarkably intelligent meeting assembled at the Court House, being drawn there by their interest in the cause of education as well as by a desire to listen to the address to be delivered by A. M. Waddell, Esq., at the urgent request of a committee appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Waddell's address was eminently practical and to the point—his theme being Education. He referred to the necessity of moral and religious—(not sectarian) training, equally with intellectual development. He quoted the maxim that the master makes the school, and reasoned to show that no system of public education can be perfect, without adequate provision being made for the regular and systematic education of teachers themselves,—without a system by which teaching would be elevated into the dignity of a profession, to be studied and pursued as the occupation of a life, not taken up as a mere temporary resource to be abandoned at the first favorable opportunity, as is too generally the case. In this connection Mr. Waddell referred to the origin and growth of normal schools—schools for the training of teachers in Europe and America—to the backwardness of the South, so far, and to the efforts she is now making to recover her lost ground. North Carolina, in public and private schools and colleges, stands first among the Southern States, yet much remains to be done.

From the consideration of the subject of education generally, Mr. Waddell turned to that of the necessity for the establishment of a High School in Wilmington as due to character and essential to the prosperity of the town. He spoke of the large amounts of money annually paid to other places for educational facilities which might as well be supplied at home. Upon these matters, however, he would only touch briefly; those present could appreciate the evil more fully, and apply the remedy more skillfully, than he could.

The address, which was delivered in the calm, clear and impressive tone suitable to the theme, was listened to with marked attention, and greeted with hearty applause at the close. It was really, as we anticipated that it would be, highly creditable to the speaker and gratifying to his audience.

After Mr. Waddell had concluded his remarks, the meeting was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, Esq., to the Chair, and requesting Mr. J. J. Lippitt to act as Secretary.

On motion of D. McRae, Esq., seven Trustees were appointed with authority to take such measures for the establishment of a High School in the town of Wilmington, as to them might seem best and most expedient.—The following gentlemen were appointed Trustees:—O. G. Parsley, Esq., Col. John McRae, Dr. Wm. G. Thomas, S. D. Wallace, Wm. A. Wright, R. H. Cowan, and Geo. R. French, Esqs.

A resolution of thanks to Mr. Waddell for his able and instructive address passed unanimously, coupled with the request that he furnish a copy for publication.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

Washington's Birth-Day.

It needs not the comments of the newspapers to direct the public mind to the fact that this 22nd of February is the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington.—Apart from other causes—from the great reverence which the name of Washington must continue to inspire, the movements of the Mount Vernon Association have imparted a more active and present interest to everything connected with the Father of his Country. Subscriptions will probably be made at hundreds of places in aid of the Association, and many able and eloquent voices will be raised in advocacy of the cause which the women of America have undertaken to carry forward to complete success.

The military Companies will exhibit the "pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious"—peace, but be none the less prepared to take part in the still more glorious sacrifices of war, should they be called upon in defence of their country or their State. There will be some tall trotting during the afternoon on Currie's Course, a little way out of town, and last and not least, Constables are to be elected for the two Districts of the town of Wilmington. Think of the antiquity of Constables. The name comes down from the knightly days of old Rome, when they were Counts of the Stable—Masters of the Horse, to the haughty Imperators;—then think again of the great Constables of France and the Empire. It is true Constable is not a good old Saxon word. We think reeve, or rieve is the right thing, but then there is something more of chivalry in the Norman name of constable—something that has struck terror to the heart of recreant debtors in all ages.

We did have a notion to take holiday, but—we didn't take it, for here is our paper. We do not deny, however, that the temptation is strong upon us, even as we write. Let us all subdue it, and go to work. How? To give money to Mount Vernon, says the Association. To join the Temperance Men and get a medal; yea, verily, says the *Spirit of the Age*, now before us. To join the church and get religion, saith the preacher.—To get married suggests some unhappy benedict. In fact, the number of things that our worthy readers might be required to do, is awful. *We* only ask of all, both far and near, to take the *Journal*, Daily if possible, Weekly if otherwise—fork over the money and defy the constable, that their days may be long in the land.

P. S. The German Volunteers and the Wilmington Light Infantry have been out. Both Companies look very well indeed. The German Volunteers, as a Company, have been Daguerreotyped by Crowl.

Daily Journal, 22d inst.

A Veto.—No Mediation.

The bill recently passed by Congress donating six millions of acres for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges in the States is now in the hands of the President, by whom it will certainly be vetoed. The President's Message returning the bill with his objections, to the house in which it originated, will probably be sent in to-day. Of its being sent in there can be no doubt.

A majority of the Southern States would refuse to have anything to do with a *donation* to the States from their mere agent, which has not a cent of its own, nor a cent entrusted to it for any such purpose. We are rejoiced to know that during Mr. Buchanan's administration, at least, this land stealing, and squandering, and donating, and distributing will meet with some check in the Executive veto.

It would appear that the rumored offer of Brazil to mediate between Paraguay and the United States is wholly without foundation. There *is* a belief, however, in official quarters, that there will be no necessity for a resort to actual hostilities with Paraguay, now that that State finds out that we are in earnest.

The Election Yesterday.

The following is the return of the polls opened yesterday for the election of Constables in the upper and lowea districts of the town of Wilmington. The two highest names in each district are elected:

UPPER DISTRICT.		LOWER DISTRICT.	
John Utley	161	John Gafford	180
L. M. Williams	143	S. J. Burnett	132
N. G. Warren	64	W. H. Biddle	131
G. M. Bishop	34		
John Gafford	3		
W. H. Biddle	1		

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

☞ An effort will be made in the Senate, this week, so it is said, to take up the Arizona territorial bill; and it is said that a portion of the troops in Utah will be ordered to the southern boundary of New Mexico.

☞ Mr. Hendricks, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, it is now understood, will not resign.

Sportive.

Yesterday afternoon we took holiday, we disappointed, we went out to see the trotting race.

It was a very well managed affair—the scene was very orderly, but unfortunately the race itself was not very exciting.

The match was between Mr. Frank Nixon's bay horse "Buck," and Mr. George Arey's brown horse "Hickory." Best three in five, under the saddle.

After some false starts, the horses got off about four o'clock. They had barely started when "Buck" broke up, and "Hickory" got away from him some thirty yards. Buck kept breaking, but got at last steady, when Hickory broke, but soon got down to his work again, and Buck did most of the breaking afterwards.—Of course Hickory kept gaining, until on the second round, the distance flag fell in Buck's face, shutting him out from the heat and the race.

The brown horse was evidently in better training than the bay, was most splendidly ridden, moved with great steadiness, and is, we take it, a very formidable competitor in any field. The heat of something like forty yards less than a mile was made in 2m. 38s.—The track is rather heavy, and we have little doubt but that the brown horse, on a more suitable track, can go his mile away down in the thirties.

Apart from the match, we question if there was any amount of betting on the track. From some cause the brown seemed bound to win from the first. The bay was evidently out of fix. There were a good many people out.

There will be another race this afternoon, between Mr. Cornehlsen's horse "Joe Smith" and Mr. Currie's horse "Tom Booker."—*Daily Journal, 23d, inst.*

THE RACE YESTERDAY.—Yesterday afternoon we *didn't* go out to Currie's track to see the race between "Joe Smith" and "Tom Booker." We understand that we missed it, as the race was beautifully contested throughout. The match race was won by the Currie horse in two straight heats. The subsequent race was won by the Cornehlsen horse in the same way, two straight heats being warmly contested and beautifully trotted. The horses were trotted in sulkies by their proprietors. The match was for $100 a side.

Daily Journal, 24th inst.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier expresses the opinion that Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, stands the best chance far the next nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Such, he says, is the impression of the politicians who gather in New York.—He says it begins to be conceded, that, inasmuch as the last three Presidents have come from the North, it is only fair that the next should come from the South.—The recent votes and speeches of Mr. Hammond have placed him in the line of national promotion, as they have tended largely to bring South Carolina within the influence of national politics.

The correspondent alluded to, says that the friends of Judge Douglas are willing and anxious to concede this matter,—that Judge Douglas is still young and can wait, and all that sort of thing. Now, we don't believe a word of all this. Judge Douglas and his friends are really solicitous for his nomination—who doubts that? or who blames him for it? The Presidency of the United States is a high prize for an ambitious man, and Judge Douglas *is* ambitious.

Names.

Nobody is responsible for his name, for few have any choice in the matter. It strikes us, for instance, that the Democratic and opposition candidates, for the office of Governor of Virginia, could not have been consulted with reference to their names, for who would be called Goggin if he could help himself, or have the queer associations which attach to the name of Letcher. Still there is nothing in a name, all least some folks say so.—We don't.

QUEER EGG.—We have from Mr. Wm. T. Owens, Esq., of Sampson county, an odd-shaped egg in the shape of two eggs joined together in a sort of Siamese Twin fashion. The eggs or egg, or whatever it is, is smaller than usual, not much bigger than two pigeons' joined together, although laid by a hen.

☞ It is understood that the tariff bill of Mr. Morrell, of Maine, will be introduced in the House of Representatives to-day. The bill imposes a duty of 8 cents per pound upon wool, and eighteen cents per pound duty on woolen cloth, in addition to the *ad valorem* duty of fifteen, twenty or twenty-five cents per yard.

☞ B. W. Duncan and Jno. F. Wilkeson, charged with robbing the mail between Robinson's and Elizabethtown, were brought from the latter place yesterday morning in charge of Deputy Marshal Jno. J. Conoley, and lodged in Jail. They will undergo an examination before U. S. Commissioner Thos. W. Brown, Jr., on Friday afternoon next.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

EXPENSES OF CONGRESS.—The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill appropriates for the expenses of the two houses $1,913,464, being for the Senate $605,264; for the House $1,308,200.

☞ The New York *Day Book*, of Saturday last, quotes sales of North Carolina 6 per cent. stocks at 97½.

☞ It is rumored that the President will veto the bill granting aid to the States, in behalf of the Agricultural Colleges.

☞ Sales of North Carolina 6 per cent. Stocks in New York on the 21st inst., at 98.

For the Journal.

Educational Meeting.

At a meeting of a large number of the citizens of Wilmington, held at the Court House, on the evening of 22d, for the purpose of hearing an address on Education, to be delivered by A. M Waddell, Esq., and to take some action to further the establishment of a "High School" in this city. After Mr. Waddell had concluded his very interesting and instructive address, on motion,

Mr. O. G. Parsley was called to the Chair and Jos. J. Lippitt appointed Secretary. Dr. W. G. Thomas submitted the following, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered Mr. A. M. Waddell, for his highly interesting and able address just delivered on the subject of Education, and that a committee of three be appointed to solicit a copy for publication.

The Chairman appointed upon said committee, Dr. G. W. Thomas, Dr. Thos. H. Wright, Rev. A. P. Repiton. On motion, D. McRae, Esq.,

Resolved, That in order to organize this movement, a Board of seven Trustees be appointed, who shall have power to adopt such measures as they may deem necessary to its successful accomplishment.

On motion W. W. Peirce, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed Trustees: Dr. W. G. Thomas, W. A. Wright, Geo. R. French, S. D. Wallace, Rob't Cowan, Col. John McRae, O. G. Parsley.

On motion, meeting adjourned to assemble again at the call of Trustees. O. G. PARSLEY, Ch'm.

JOS. J. LIPPITT, Sec'y.

OUTRAGE ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—*Narrow Escape of Mr. Stephen Massett.*—On Saturday evening, as the cars were passing between Branchville and Augusta, and when about forty miles from this city, a ball passed through the second car window, with a loud report, immediately in front of Mr. MASSETT'S face, and nearly striking Mr. RICE, of Baltimore, who, had he not been leaning back on the car, would have been instantly killed. On the night before, some miscreant perpetrated a similar outrage, and Mr. JOHN A. SEAL, of Baltimore, narrowly escaped being killed, the ball touching the rim of his hat. Surely the Superintendant of the road ought to investigate this matter and bring the shameful and cowardly assassin to condign punishment.—*Augusta Dispatch.*

'Oh, my dear,' said a young wife, just returned from a ball, 'I have learned one of the most difficult steps.'

'There is a step,' replied the husband, 'the most valuable of all, but it is one, I fear you will never care to learn.' 'Indeed! what step can that be!' 'It is a step into the kitchen.'

THE TELEGRAPH.

UPON THE DAILY JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24th, 1859—A. M.

Congress.

Yesterday, the Senate passed the general appropriation bill. Nothing of importance transpired in the House of Representatives.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1859—A. M.

In Cotton there was an average business done yesterday, without quotable change. Wheat closed very dull, but quotations unchanged. Corn 81 cents per bushel. Spirit Turpentine closed dull at 49 cents per gallon.—Rosin steady, with sales of 8,000 barrels at $1 73 1-2 a $1 75. Rice is firm.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The steamship Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 5th, has arrived.

Baron Van Garott comes a passenger.

Funds at London, on the day previous to the Africa's sailing, opened at ¼ decline, and closed three-eighth pence lower than Thursday's quotations. Nearly all other classes of securities showed a decided decline.

The Daily News argues from the remarks of the Premier and Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the position of foreign affairs is most critical.

The Ministers are unable to furnish authoriative explanations respecting the intentions of the French Emperor. It says that it is felt more clearly than ever that the preservation of peace depends on the will of one individual.

The Times' city article says, the conviction is, that war is intended to be provoked.

The discussions in Parliament have had a discouraging effect, which have been greatly aggravated by the announcement of an attempt on the part of Sardinia to effect a loan. The torch of war once lighted, there is no telling where it will stop. To England, says the Times, there seems to be but one duty, that of saying energetically, without war or other disturbance, general peace shall be maintained in Europe, and Italy shall be free.

The telegraph had stated that fighting had commenced at Montenegro. The Russians had been repulsed in an attempt to take the town of Yhelndjik, on the Circassian coast.

Another Arrival from Europe.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The steamship Bremen, from Bremen on the 5th, arrived here this morning short of coal. She encountered strong gales during her passage. Warlike rumors continue throughout Europe.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 27th of January, has arrived.

Capt. Messic has defeated a large party of Indians in Humbolt county, killing twenty. It was reported that fifteen were massacred on the Colorado by the Mohavcs. The fight between Col. Hoffman's escort and Mohave, is confirmed.

Dates from Victoria, to the 22d, which represent that much smuggling was being carried on from the adjacent American towns.

The Frazier River miners were at work.

Arrival of the Quaker City.

NEW ORLEANS, February 22.

The steamship Quaker City arrived at this port last night, with dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.—She brings 103 passengers.

The Pacific steamer had arrived with $1,700,000 in treasure—$208,000 for New York, and $302,000 for England. She also brought 170 passengers via Panama.

Business was brisk, and money easy. Coffee had advanced—Rio being quoted at 18 a 18½ cts. Candles, 29 cents. Domestic liquors were also advancing.

The news from oregon is favorable. The Indians are quiet. The Indians in Southern California are troublesome. Gen. Clark is about to proceed with 500 men to chastise them.

The Legislature of California, by a vote of 50 to 1, have requested Senator Broderick to resign.

Late news from Mexico states that Miramon had left Orizaba with 6000 men, bound to Vera Cruz. Great apprehensions existed regarding the result.

There have been gold discoveries on the isthmus of Tehuantepec, near Chevala.

Arrival of the Alleged Slaver.

NORFOLK, Feb. 21.—The bark Julia Dean, recently captured as an alleged slaver off Cape Coast Castle, arrived here to-day in charge of Lieut. Braine, of the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes. The Julia Dean was commanded by one Captain Hedland, and belonged, it is said, in Charleston. She had a cargo of rice, dry goods, and rum.

Arrival of Major McCulloch—Cause of Lord Napier's Recall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Major-Gen. McCulloch has just arrived direct from Sonora, via Arizona, and predicts a general war in that region ere long.

Lord Napier's recall is owing to his having offended the President by not informing him of the negotiation of Sir Ouseley's treaty with Nicaragua terminating the Mosquito protectorate.

Important from Havana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A private letter from a responsible gentleman in Cuba says, that two commissioners sent by Miramon, had arrived at Havana *en route* for St. Thomas to enter into negotiations with Santa Anna to return and take the head of the Monarchist party in Mexico, in accordance with the desires of England and France.

Later from Dominica.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 —An arrival from the West Indies states that a Danish war steamer touched at St. Thomas on the 1st instant, on her way to Dominica, to demand of the Dominican government reparation for the seizure of three Danish vessels during the administration of President Baez.

At St. Thomas flour was selling at 6 75 a $8 per bbl.

Peace in Kansas—Removal of St. Louis Judges.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—The amnesty act passed by the Kansas Legislature is on record—with the utmost satisfaction by both parties in the Territory. They express the belief that the measure will bring permanent peace.

The prisoners brought to Lawrence by U. S. Marshal Russell, have been released according to its provisions.—Russell himself, who was detained there was set at liberty and furnished by Montgomery with a safe conduct home.

The bill legislating the county court judges of St. Louis county out of office, has passed the State Senate by a decisive majority. The judges removed are Wimer, Lanham and Hackney. Their offence consisted in levying a heavy special tax unnecessarily, and in voting Wimer into the presidency of the Pacific railroad.

The Black Warrior Ashore—Later from Havana.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The steamer Black Warrior, from Havana, with dates to the 15th instant, went ashore this morning on Rockaway bar, whilst in charge of a pilot. The passengers and mails were brought to this city this evening in a pilot boat. The steamer is tight, and has $280,000 in specie on board, and a valuable cargo. Three tugs have gone to her assistance.

She brings no political news of interest. Sugar was brisk, and holders were firm, at 10 rials for No. 12.—There was considerable excitement in the market towards the close of the week, and more contracts were made at extremely high rates. The stock of sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 95,000 boxes. Molasses was in good demand—clayed, 4½ reals; Muscovado, 5 1-2 reals. Freights were more active, but rates unchanged. Tonnage was abundant. Exchanges has declinc'; London 11¼ a 11¾ premium; New York, sixty days, ¾a1¼ premium.

The Steamer Black Warrior.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—There is a very heavy sea here to-day, but the steamer Black Warrior remains aground on Rockaway bar tight. Five crates of oranges were thrown oveboard to lighten the vessels and the underwriters are making an effort to land the specie on the beach.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—The packet Mary Caroline Stevens will sail on the 1st of May from Baltimore, with a large company of emigrants for Liberia. About thirty in Pennsylvania are anxious to obtain a passage. In addition to other persons, both free born and emancipated, the colonization society, it is stated, has received application for settlement in the young republic of one hundred and seventeen slaves, generously destined by their proprietors for freedom in Africa. Of this number, L. B. Burges, of Burgess' Store, Va., offers to send thirty-nine; John F. Sale, of Liberty, Va., thirty-one; Robert Hutchinson, of Brownsburg, Va., nineteen; W. S. Owens, of Augusta, Ga., nineteen, and Miss Sarah B. Jones, of Charleston, S. C., nine. The colonization society is endeavoring to collect funds to enable it to comply with the application to convey these slaves to Africa.—*Balt. Sun.*

Later from Mexico.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Later news from Jacmel states that the excitement of the revolution was subsiding, and business had much revived. Coffee was arriving freely. The governor of Jacmel has been deposed.

The new government caused great satisfaction among the people of the land. It had repealed the export duty on coffee; but, on considering the disordered condition of the finances, it was immediately restored, and the old law would continue until a more favorable opportunity for its abrogation.

The most enthusiastic demonstrations in favor of the republic continued, and the people everywhere were shouting "Vive la President Geffard."

Message of the President in Regard to the Protection of the Transit Route to California.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The President to-day transmitted a message to Congress, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The brief period which remains of your present session, and the great urgency and importance of legislative action before its termination for the protection of American citizens and their property, while in transit across the isthmus routes between our Atlantic and Pacific possessions, render it my duty again to recall this subject to your notice.

I have heretofore presented it in my annual messages, both of December 1857 and 1858, to which I beg leave to refer. In the latter I state that the executive government of this country, in its intercourse with foreign nations, is limited to the employment of diplomacy alone. Where this fails, it can proceed no further. It cannot legitimately resort to force without direct authority of Congress, except in resisting and repelling hostile attacks. It would have no authority to enter the territory of Nicaragua, even to prevent the destruction of the transit and protect the lives and property of our own citizens in their passage.

It is true that on a sudden emergency of this character the President would direct any armed force in the vicinity to march to their relief, but in doing this he would act upon his own responsibility. Under these circumstances, I earnestly recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorising the President, under such restrictions as they may deem proper, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in preventing the transit from being obstructed or closed by lawless violence, and in protecting the lives and property of American citizens travelling thereupon, requiring, at the same time, that these forces shall be withdrawn the moment the danger shall have passed away. Without such a provision our citizens will be constantly exposed to interference in their progress and to lawless violence.

A similar necessity exists for the passage of such an act for the protection of the Panama and Tehuantepec routes. Another subject equally important commanded the attention of the Senate at the last session of Congress. The Republics south of the United States on this continent have unfortunately been frequently in a state of revolution and civil war ever since they achieved their independence. As one or the other party has prevailed and obtained possession of the ports open to foreign commerce, they have seized and confiscated American vessels and their cargoes in an arbitrary and lawless manner, and extracted money from American citizens by forced loans and other violent proceedings to enable them to carry on their hostilities. The executive government of Great Britain, France and other countries, possessing war-making power, can promptly employ the necessary means to enforce immediate redress for similar outrages upon their subjects. Not so the executive government of the United States.

If the President orders a vessel of war to any of these ports to demand prompt redress for the outrages committed, the offending parties are well aware that in case of refusal, the commander could do no more than remonstrate. He can resort to no hostile act. The question must then be referred to diplomacy, and in many cases adequate redress can never be obtained. Thus American citizens are deprived of the same protection under the flag of their country which the subjects of other nations enjoy. The remedy for this state of things can only be supplied by Congress, since the constitution has confided to that body alone the power to make war.

Without the authority of Congress the executive cannot lawfully direct any force, however near it may be to the scene of the difficulty, to enter the territory of Mexico, Nicaragua or New Granada for the purpose of defending the persons and property of American citizens, even though they may be violently assailed while passing in peaceful transit over the Tehuantepec, Nicaragua or Panama routes.

He cannot, without transcending his constitutional power, direct a gun to be fired in a port, or land a seaman or marine to protect the lives of our countrymen on shore or to obtain redress for a recent outrage on their property.

The banditti which infest our neighboring republic of Mexico, always claiming to belong to one or the other hostile parties, might make a sudden descent on Vera Cruz, or on the Tehuantepec route, and he would have no power to employ the force on shipboard in the vicinity for their relief, either to prevent the plunder of our merchants or the destruction of the transit. In reference to the countries where the local authorities are strong enough to enforce the laws, the difficulties here indicated can seldom happen, but where this is not the case, and the local authorites do not possess the physical power, even if they possess the will, to protect our citizens within their limits, recent experience has shown that the American executive should itself be authorized to render this protection.

Such a grant of authority, thus limited in its extent, could in no just sense be regarded as a transfer of the war-making power to the executive, but only as an appropriate exercise of that power by the body to whom it exclusively belongs.

The riot at Panama in 1856, in which a great number of our citizens lost their lives, furnishes a pointed illustration of the necessity which may arise for the exertion of this authority.

I therefore earnestly recommend to Congress, on whom the responsibility exclusively rests, to pass a law, before their adjournment, conferring on the President the power to protect the lives and property of American citizens in the case which I have indicated, under such restrictions and conditions as they may deem advisable. The knowledge that such a law exists, would, of itself, go far to prevent the outrages which it is intended to redress, and render the employment of force unnecessary. Without this the President of the United States may be placed in a painful position before the meeting of the next Congress.

In the present disturbed condition of Mexico, and one or more of the other Republics south of us, no person can foresee what occurrences may take place before that period. In case of emergency, our citizens seeing that they do not enjoy the same protection with the subjects of European Government, will have just cause to complain. On the other hand should the Executive interfere, and especially should the result prove disastrous, and valuable lives be lost, he might subject himself to severe censure for having assumed a power not confided to him by the constitution. It is to guard against this contingency that I now appeal to Congress. Having thus recommended to Congress a measure which I deem necessary and expedient for the interests and honor of the country, I leave the whole subject to their wisdom and discretion. JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Feb. 18th, 1859.

How they Treat Negroes in Abolitiondom.

A revolting case of brutality and ill-treatment in a neighboring town, has just come to our knowledge. An informant states that a colored boy named John Dolan, was bound out some time since by the managers of a New York Asylum to Mr. Eli Bennett, of Southport, and that he has been treated by that person with great cruelty and inhumanity. The boy says that during the cold spell in January he was made to go without shoes, and was allowed but few clothes—and in consequence of this both his feet and hands were badly frozen. The doctor who now attends him thinks he will lose all his fingers at the second joint, and all of his toes. The boy also says he was stripped naked, hoisted up by his hands, and flogged with a horse whip. The appearance of his back is sufficient evidence of this, for we are told that it is literally cut up. After being dealt with in this savage fashion, the boy says he was locked up in a cold garrett—there he remained for three weeks. Last Sunday, however, when the family were absent at church, he managed to escape, and meeting a person, stated his case to him—and by him was brought to his mother, who resides in East Bridgeport.

Bridgeport (Mass.) Farmer.

COLONIZING NEW GUINEA.—The Oregon papers—January 1st to 8th—report;

"An expedition to the Papuan Islands is about to leave our shores. A number of respectable and capable families will go out with it. Its destination is one of the Southern Islands of the New Guinea group. Here it is the intention of the colonists to cultivate coffee, sugar, etc. The labor they design to avail themselves of is that of the Malays, with which the Archipelago abounds. It is clearly their good. They also design to establish a free port, which may be a great point for the intermediate trade between Australia and China."

☞ One million five hundred and eighty-eight dollars was the receipts of the U. S. Treasury last week.

Laconic Railroad Directions.

TAKING THE PULSE OF PASSENGERS ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Many Scenes and Answers.—By a recent edict of the President of the New York and Erie Railroad, the conductors are required to ascertain the names of all the passengers and make a register of them in a book provided for that purpose. The absurdity of the requirement was aptly illustrated the other day, on the Elmira and Watkins branch of the road. The conductor, coming up to a passenger, demanded his name.—"Jackson," was the reply. To the next he put the same interrogatory, and was promptly answered, "Charles Moran." The third gave his name as "Headley;" but the fourth, not being quite so accommodating, or supposing there was some unnecessary use of his name, replied, "None of your d——d business!" The conductor put all the answers down, and the last one was as near correct as the three preceding, though there was a kind of bitterness in the tone in which it was uttered.—In this way it goes—scarcely a passenger giving his right name to the conductor. The names thus collected, however, are sent on to head-quarters with regularity and despatch; and President Moran, it is said, has begun to think that he and his brother officers have a great many namesakes traveling over the road lately, as scarcely a list is presented him but he finds his name upon it, as well as those of all the other officers of the company.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

Largest Load on Record.

The steamer Maria Deming touched at Memphis on the 5th instant, and took on seven hundred and twenty-nine bales of cotton. Below will be found a statement of her cargo, which is the largest that ever floated down the Mississippi: Five thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine barrels of flour, one thousand seven hundred and forty-six barrels of pork, one hundred and twenty barrels of lard, seventy-five barrels of whiskey, eighty-three barrels of lard oil, six hundred and twenty barrels of lime, four hundred and ninety-six tierces lard, thirty-two casks of bacon, sixty-three hogsheads of tobacco, nineteen barrels of eggs, thirty-five barrels of beer, seven hundred and fifteen bags of corn, six hundred and forty bags of bran, nine hundred and ninety-eight bags of oats, one hundred and twenty-three packages of sundries, ninety-eight packages of crackers, seventy tons of pig iron, one hundred and three head of cattle, fifty-one head of cattle, seventy-two coops of turkeys, nine hundred and twenty-nine bales of cotton, eighty head of mules, three hundred boxes of soap, and ninety tons of coal.

SUMMARY JUSTICE.—The bark Louisa Bliss, Sprague master, from Apalachicola bound to Providence, Rhode Island, laden with cotton, came into our harbor about three weeks since in order to remove her deck load, she being found too crank to go on to a northern coast with a deck load. The deck load was removed, but the crew, under the pretence that they considered her still unsafe, refused to go in the vessel, or to do any further duty on board. The master, mates and the agent of underwriters, considered that the vessel was entirely seaworthy after the removal of the deck load, and they endeavored to persuade the crew to go to work, and do their duty.—But they unanimously refused for several days. On Saturday they were arrested and brought on shore on a charge of endeavoring to excite a revolt and mutiny.—They were indicted on Tuesday and tried and convicted on Wednesday, and sentenced to four months of close confinement in the jail of the county.—*Key West Key of the Gulf, 12th.*

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Everett and The Newspapers.

Mr. Everett, as a contributor to the newspaper press, continues to be the subject of remark. There are many who regard Mr. Everett in his new vocation as having descended from a lofty eminence to one of questionable character and distinction. It occurs to us that the tree had better be judged by its fruit. If Mr. Everett has ability and the true resources of mind for which he has been, he will suffer nothing by the moderate weekly drafts made upon him under his arrangement with Mr. Bonner. It is proper, however, to say that Mr. Everett has been drawn into a channel that is likely to test his resources. The newspaper is a practical school. Those who wish to be known by the glitter of their ornaments, rather than by the vigor of their intellects, will never win fame and distinction through such mediums. There is a large class of famous men in this country who, if subject to the sharp work of newspaper controversy, would fall into obscurity in less time than that allotted to Mr. Everett as a contributor to the Ledger. We would not intimate that he will fail. The subject and the objects of his labor are sufficient to inspire a less enthusiastic person than Mr. Everett. Washington Irving has said that nothing is so difficult as to write or speak in the face of expectation. When Mr. Irving uttered this there were very few newspapers. It was not then the province of the press to publish every morning elaborate criticisms on current politics, literature, religion, science, and art. Now the press is a great institution, embracing by long odds the best intellect in the world. Everything else in the way of types is mere fogyism, cold, lifeless matter, which few, born in the present century, think of reading. The publication of matter by the press of the United States during the last ten years was larger than that thrown off in all shapes by the combined press of the world from 1750 to 1800. The newspaper will absorb all the monthlies in thirty years more.

Mr. Everett, then, in our judgment, instead of having *descended* into newspaper literature, has simply put his powers to the test. If he is successful, his name will become enlarged and solidified. He is known to the intellectual world only for his elaborately-prepared compositions, the elegance and beauty of their finish, and the moderate amount of thought and instruction imbodied in them. Everybody knows the effect of costuming.

Washington Union.

Democratic Firmness.

The present indications are, that the Democratic party in Congress will not sanction the revival of a protective tariff, nor the introduction of any changes in the present rates involving more of the protective feature. Notwithstanding suggestions from high authority, in spite of a deficit in the federal revenues, in spite of the systematic and powerful influence of members representing large manufacturing districts, in spite of the doleful clamors of mill-owners, and the specious representations of New England speculators—Democrats seem resolved, as we have not doubted, to stand firmly to their hereditary principle.

Just and equal taxation has always been a problem of difficult solution. It has been one of the leading aims of the Democratic party so to lay the burden of taxes, whether direct or indirect, that it may rest with equal and uniform pressure upon all interests, without turning to the right or left to favor some at the general cost, by discriminating duties. The only lawful object of a tariff is to raise necessary revenue. Our federal government can not take under its guardianship special interests or peculiar productions, without at the same time injuring others. A discriminating duty is equivalent to a bounty taken from the pockets of the many to enrich the few.

Protection is the pet scheme of federalism in all its forms. It is one of the many pernicious off-shoots of consolidation. Opposition to it is based upon a true conception of the nature and powers of the General Government; hence, Democrats have always opposed it, and we hope will, with one accord, quiet this ghost of a federal monster. A protective tariff was put into its coffin years ago; let not its hateful apparition arise again, "to push us from our stools." This is a point which needs no argument; but the fact, that Democracy continues true to its hereditary faith and instinct of justice, is one worthy to be noted at all times.—*N. O. Courier.*

INCREASE OF SPANISH FORCE.—The London Times says that since the broaching of the thirty millions proposition, the Spanish government has increased its effective force to eighty-four thousand men, with the apparent view of throwing a sufficient defensive force into Cuba.

WANTED—A HERO.—The Boston Post says:—"All the distinguished strangers, the 42d Highlanders, Mr. Charles Dickens, Mr. Spurgeon, Queen Victoria, Kossuth, Montalembert and others, have concluded to remain where they are for the season. Nobody is coming to the United States—not a furriner, not a Heeland man, and nary patriot—except Mr. Smith O'Brien, the recent reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We shall have to look up a domestic hero."

Taxation in New York.

The New York Democratic News gives the amounts of the several tax levies in New York City, for the past five years, including that just passed by the Common Council of that city. They are as follows:

Tax levy for 1855	$5,249,686
Tax levy for 1856	4,887,988
Tax levy for 1857	5,298,042
Tax levy for 1858	5,566,923
Tax levy for 1859	10,652,745

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S JOKE AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS GENERAL.—The Irish soldier must have his joke, even in the [illegible] of India. The day before the last mutiny [illegible] the 9th Fusiliers halted on the banks of [illegible] to take off their trousers, and the [illegible] accordingly did so. The following dialogue.

Irish [illegible] "Are you afeard of catchin' for."

[illegible] "Oh, no, but the water will take [illegible]

[illegible] "Faith, and you the General (Clyde) would [illegible] made us all Highlanders.

Blind-fold Billiard Playing Extraordinary.

Since Morphy has beaten the best player in the Old World, and laid out in despair all the others at blind-fold chess playing, one of our Milwaukie billiard players has been practicing in private the unheard-of feet of playing billiards blind-folded, and so successfully has he become that, on Saturday night, he played a match game on four tables at the Newhall House, with eight of four best players, against odds, the wager being a free seat in our fashionable church. If he lost he was to furnish seats for his adversaries, and if he won, they were to do the same for him—one seat against eight. At eigt o'clock, a large crowd had assembled, and the tables were prepared. Mr. Angle was led into the room blind-folded, and after shaking hands with his opponents, drinking a glass of N. O. Poney brandy, picked out his cue, chalked it carefully, and commenced. On the first table from the "lay off," he made four "nine shots," and as he went to make the fifth one, was taken with a cramp in the stomach and missed.

He went to the next table, and although the black ball was greased, made the handsome run of seventy-three, then shot his ball into the left hand side-pocket on the corner, placed his finger to his nose, wheeled gracefully on one heel, and began at the third table. Here he was less fortunate, and scored but twenty points, owing to the return of the "cramp." Frequent bursts of applause greeted his skill, and after taking a jclip all around he went to the fourth, and made a run of eighty-nine, with but three balls on the table. He then returned to the first table, and although he had made some beautiful plays before, fairly out-did himself, and run the game out, making the last shot with an umbrella! merely to show his skill. At the second table he was equally fortunate, and closed the game there, making even "thirteen shots," from backward and left handed shots at that.—At the third table, he made a run of twenty-four from carroms, and then, having but three to go, undertook the feat of jumping the white and light red, and pocketing the dark. Standing on a chair, he bowed gracefully to the crowd present, chalked his cue, and showing his great memory, walked five times around the table, mounted the chair, turned his back to the table, and shot between his legs, clering the first two balls, pocketing the dark red, and shooting his own into the bread basket of one our corpulent property holders, (accidently of course,) and from there striking an eye-glass a young dandy was using, breaking it all to pieces, and injuring the person's face.

At this stage of the match, the other parties gave up, and felt satisfied that Mr. Angle was the best player in the world. To prove this, he re-tightened the bandage over his eyes, and approaching the fourth table, prepared for his final exhibition of skill. He chalked up, sat down in two chairs, and adjusted his belt. He then rose, and from spot balls ran the game within two points of out; so brilliant was his shots, that sparks absolutely flew from the balls. On his last shot, owing to having chalked his cue with a piece of an apple, which had been placed in the cup by mistake, he passed the first ball, jumped the second, kissed on the third, cushioned, and on the back run absolutely made thirteen, and set down amid deafening applause.

Each of the persons present contributed five cents to get a ten cent drink, and the glasses being placed on the first table, he walked to it, and picked out his own "tod" from at least two hundred others! He was then taken up on a chair made of cues, and was carried to the bar, where each of the guests shook hands with him, one man given him five hundred dollars to have the first shake! Mr. Angle is without doubt the greatest blind-fold player in the world, and will leave for the East in a few days. His likeness will be seen in the New York *Leggin* of Febuary 30.—*Milwaukie News.*

From the U. S. Economist and Dry Goods Reporter.

Post Office Reform

From the New York Post.

A Difficulty for the Protectionist.

In discussing, sometime since, the question of attempting to increase the revenue by a change of the rates of duties on imported goods, we took the ground that no possible increase of the duties could produce enough to meet the expenditures contemplated by the government, and that a large national debt was still unavoidable.—In the full report of Mr. Toombs' speech, published in the Congressional Globe, we find that he, at the close of his late able speech on the question of retrenchment, placed this argument in a very strong light. We detach the passage:

"Mr. President: I have before me tables showing the effect of the tariff of 1857, the tariff of 1846, and the of 1842, upon our imports; and these tables, which have been prepared with great care, show one remarkable result. They show that the tariff of 1842 would not bring you more than $60,000,000 of revenue, although it laid duties of forty-five and one hundred per cent., and a great many specific duties. If you had collected the revenue under the act of 1842, for every year up to June 30, 1857, you would not have got over $60,000,000.—By the act of 1846, on the basis of the same importations, you would get $51,000,000; and by the act of 1857, $43,000,000. I say, then, neither the act of 1842, nor the act of 1846, nor the act 1857, would support this government in an expenditure of seventy or eighty million dollars.

The highest protective tariff you ever had would not give you revenue enough for the present expenses, unless you increase the imports; and certainly the friends of the manufacturers would not favor that. You now pretend that you want to alter the tariff, because, in the last disastrous year, it did not bring in money enough. The tables which I have, show that the act of 1842 would not have produced, for the last fiscal year, more than $60,000,000. I say, then, you must retrench.—You may try to get protection, and pretend that it will do, and double your duties. But here are the tables, and I challenge any protectionist on the floor to show that the act of 1842 could have brought us more than $60,000,000. Then you would have a deficiency of $15,000,000 of revenue under the highest protective tariff you ever passed. If you look to high duties to help manufactures, you must ally to protection direct taxation, as they do in England. When she protected her manufacturers, she had to increase her internal taxation. When you carry it to the extent of shutting out the foreign commodity, you must go to internal taxation; and you are the natural allies of that system—not my friends of the South, who erroneously suppose they would introduce direct taxation with a view to break down protection. Protection is the ally of direct taxation, and will ultimately make it necessary."

Ike Partington's Composition.

"Plymouth Rock.—This rock was brought to this country in the Mayflower, in the year 1492, by the pilgrims, under directions of Elder Osman Brewster, who afterwards removed to Boston, and became an alderman of that city. Plymouth Rock was put on a wharf, where part of it remains to this day, as people may see, if they will take the trouble to scratch the dirt away. No reason is given for putting the rock up so far from the water, except it was to keep it out of the wet. Dr. N. B. Shurtleff was the first to land on Plymouth Rock, which he did without any trouble, because it wasn't a very big one. It was on this rock that Governor Carver first shook hands with Samoset, who said: 'Welcome Englishmen!' It is recorded that when Samoset came up, Governor Carver asked him if he was a real Ingine, or only a member of an ingine company. The rock has long been regarded as a famous place, and a great many things have been written about it. Strangers coming on the coast always climb to the mast-heads with spy-glasses to see Plymouth Rock.

"The American eagle, for a great many years, used to come and whet his beak on the rock, but in 1653, Miles Standish, in order to keep it from getting stolen, took all there was of it, and carried it up and put it in front of Pilgrim Hall, where it remains at the present time, invested with great interest and an iron fence.—The fence bears the names of all the Pilgrims in cast-iron letters that can't be rubbed out. On the other part of the rock, the descendants of the Pilgrims have landed, because they have covered it up with land, probably to save it from being worn out by the allusions touching it that are thrown off by Fourth of July orations, and other patriots.

"Plymouth Rock is the corner-stone in the cellar-wall of our republican structure, paragorically speaking, and the spirit of Liberty sits upon it with a drawn sword in one hand, and the torch of Freedom in the other. The monument to the Pilgrim Fathers, commenced by Mr. Billing, in 1683, upon Plymouth Rock, will be three thousand feet above the level of the sea, and can be easily seen from New Haven, the place pilgrims came from, with the naked eye. Peregrine White, the first child born in Massachusetts, was born on Plymouth Rock, and Miles Standish, when John Alden swindled him out of Priscilla, in 1803, sharpened his sword on Plymouth Rock, is one of the palladiums of our liberty, and if foes invade the shores of Plymouth at low tide, the people will throw this rock in their teeth. It is a precious legacy from the Past to the Present, and from it may be reckoned the Pilgrim's Progress.

Boston Post.

Effects of a Revival.—The Hudson (Wis.) Star says that one of the effects of the revival in that place, is that several begin to pay their debts, who were considered hopeless cases before; also, that a preacher over the the River Falls, a few Sundays since, while endeavoring to impress the gospel upon his hearers, pointed to the corner in which the Editor of the Journal was quietly taking a nap, and remarked:—"There are some in the corner who shed the gospel just like *a goose sheds rain!*"

Humboldt, in a conversation with Americans about Prescott, gave the preference to his "Ferdinand and Isabella," which he said was an enduring history, and could never be superseded. Of the "Conquest of Mexico," and the "Conquest of Peru," he said they were interesting narratives; but to one who had resided in both countries, it is evident that they were written by a man who had not done so. They were countries of which a man "should write with his *eye*."

Proposition to Purchase Cuba.

The N. O. Delta administers a fair hit to the European sympathisers with Spain, when it recommends that country to recall the long list of possessions which have been wrested from her by the rapacity of neighbors who now cantingly profess an anxiety to protect her from the greedy spirit of the United States, who offer a full price for an island which she cannot much longer retain.—The following synopsis from the Delta, of the manner in which the Spanish Empire has been passing away for some 300 years, is quite suggestive at this moment:

1565.—Malta surrendered to Knights of Lt. John.
1620.—Navarre and Bearne ceded to France.
1640.—Portugal was lost.
1649.—Reusselon lost.
1648.—Netherlands became independent.
1626.—Barbadoes seized by the English.
1665.—Jamaica seized by the English.
1704.—Gibraltz taken by the English.
1718.—Lucas taken by the English.
1759.—Dominica taken by the English.
1797.—Trinidad taken by the English.
17th Century.—New Granada, Gaudaloupe, and half St. Domingo seized by the French.
17th Century.—Sardinia ceded to Duke of Savory.
" " Oran and Mazalquin ceded to Morocco.
" " North of Italy ceded to the Bourbons.
1759.—Sicily and Naples emancipated.
1819.—Florida sold to the United States.
1821.—Half St. Domingo lost.
1825.—Mexico finally lost.

Singularly enough, the above list originated with the *Fenix*, a Madrid paper.

The Adulteration of Liquors.—A writer who is said to be thoroughly acquainted with the subject, in a brief communication addressed to the N. Y. Post, confirms the current reports as to the alarming use of improper ingredients in the manufacture of wines and liquors:

"Wines, particularly," he says, 'have been analyzed by competent chemists, who declare that not one drop of wine can be found in the whole composition; and this *poisonous* stuff is purchased by the lower order of groggeries in this city, and by at least one half of the country store-keepers, and at the same time *they themselves* know when they purchase the articles that they are *counterfeit*. They excuse themselves in this way: "Pure wines and spirits are so high in price that we cannot make a profit upon them; and, in the next place the country people don't know the difference between the pure and the adulterated.'"

But the same writer adds:

"Wines can now be obtained just as pure as they could 50 years ago, but the prices range much higher. For this reason not a crop of good Maderia has been made since 1851, and for the last five or six years the vintages of sherries, ports and clarets have produced hardly one-half of a usual quantity, and much of that poor quality. Consequently, Madeiras which eight years ago cost £50 sterling, now cost £80 to £90. Sherries which cost £45, now cost £70, and ports the same.—Still, plenty of fine pure wines can be had, but at much higher rates than formerly."

Going to Bed before a Young Lady.

We publish, says an exchange, under this head, a most amusing story of Judge D——, of Illinois, in which that gentleman, having accepted the hospitality of a large family, occupying a single room, was obliged to undress and "hop into bed" in the presence of a young lady.

The Judge himself is "a small man physically speaking," and the idea of going to bed before the young lady—a modest, sensible girl, who from habit thought nothing of the circumstance—turned his head topsy-turvy.—The idea of pulling off his boots before her was death, and as for doffing his other fixins, he said he would sooner have taken off his legs with a saw. At length the awful crisis approached. The Judge had partially undressed, entrenched behind a chair, which offered no more protection from "the enemy" than the rounds of a ladder. Then he had a dead open space of ten feet between the bed and chair—a sort of bridge of Lodi passage, as he describes it—which he was forced to make, exposed to cruel, raking fire, fore and aft. The Judge proceeds:

"Body, limbs and head, setting up a business on one hundred and seven and a half pounds of flesh, blood and bones, all told, cannot individually or collectively set up any ostentatious pretensions. I believe the young lady must have been settling in her mind some philosophical point on that head. Perhaps her sense of justice wished to assure itself of a perfectly fair distribution of the respective portions. Perhaps she did not feel easy till she knew that kind Providence had not added to poverty individual wrong. Certain it was, she seemed rather pleased with her speculation; for when I arose from a stooping posture finally, wholly disincumbered of cloth, I noticed mischievous shadows playing about the corners of her mouth. It was the moment I had determined to direct her eye to some astonishing circumstance out of the window. But the young lady spoke at the critical moment:

"Mr. D——," she observed, "*you have a mighty small chance of legs there!*"

"Men seldom have any notion of their own powers.—I never made any pretensions to skill in 'ground and lofty tumbling;' but it is strictly true that I cleared at one bound the open space, planting myself in the centre of the bed, and was buried beneath the blankets in a twinkling."

A Strange Dog Story.—A lady of some property, residing in the Rue des Vignes, at Vaugirard, was possessed of a huge mastiff, which, being very savage, had to be kept constantly chained up, but which she prized because it had belonged to her late husband. Yesterday morning, according to custom, she took the animal his food, but he seemed more indocile than usual, and she gave him a beating. Watching an opportunity, he suddenly rushed on her, threw her down, dragged off the greater part of her clothes, and bit her dreadfully in the breast, arm and one of her legs—in fact, tearing away fragments of the flesh. The lady's cries attracted some of the neighbors to the spot and they rescued her. Although suffering dreadfully, and faint from the loss of blood, she requested them to strangle the animal. They accordingly passed a cord round the dog's neck, and removing his collar prepared to effect the operation, but he tugged so violently at the cord that he broke it, and rushed towards the room into which the lady had been conveyed.

The door was closed upon him, and he tried to force it open, but failed. On this, barking furiously, he rushed towards the people who remained in the court-yard, but they were able to escape by the door and close it. The commissary of the police, who had been sent for, (a Frenchman sends for the commissary of police if he cuts his little finger) now arrived accompanied by some gendarmes, and he made them them kill the animal. Medical assistance having been obtained for the unfortunate lady, it was found that she was in a fearful state, but hopes are entertained that she may recover. The dog was, after death, examined by a veterinary surgeon, and he declared that he was neither mad nor laboring under any malady. He further declared that in his belief the animal must have had a sort of instinctive hatred for his mistress, and must have been driven to fury by her beating him.—*Paris Paper.*

What the American Children Eat.—A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Daily Democrat states that "while visiting a school in Montreal, he asked the teacher if there were any American children there. She said there were, and she could tell them by their pale faces, bright eyes, and nervousness. They learned quicker, but lost so many days during the term, from sickness, that they did not get along so fast as those who were able to be present constantly. He also took occasion to examine their luncheon baskets, and found the American fare to be a mince pie, the same of pound cake, two doughnuts, a pickle, and a cold sausage; while the English, Irish and Scotch children had either two days old bread and meat, bread and butter, or bread and apple, with nothing else."

Victoria Iron Bridge at Montreal.—I am enabled to give, says a correspondent, an answer to the statement which was recently made, that the terrible frost of January had materially injured the bridge, by its effect in twisting and straining the iron:

The tubes obey the laws common to iron in any shape or form, by contracting or expanding, as the case may be, one ten-thousandth part of its length, for each fifteen degrees variation, Fahrenheit. Thus, from pier to pier, the Victoria Bridge tubes extend two hundred and sixty feet. It is fixed upon one pier—it is free to move to and fro upon the other pier, upon smooth rollers provided for the purpose of rendering its obedience to these laws easy and uniform. For instance, 260 feet in length of tube gives one-third of an inch. In July last, the thermometer indicated a maximum of 128. On the 10th and 11th of January, it marked 37 below zero, making an extreme variation of 165. This would produce a difference of 3 ¾ inches. And this is the exact quantity by measurement, found to have been the case.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Nov. 5th, 1858 10-tl5ap'59

Vertigo, Extreme Languor and Exhaustion,

WILL NOT TROUBLE YOU after using one bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. Take half a tea-spoonful regularly, one hour before meals—eat moderately—take a short walk before breakfast, and you will find that all that has been said of this remedy is true. Try it; it rarely fails to relieve Sick Headache, Weakness of any kind, Acidity of the Stomach, or any symptom of Dyspepsia.

See advertisement. [Feb. 22.—143&26-1w.

A Valuable Medicine.—During the present week, no less than six of our friends, who have been induced to try Prof. De Grath's Electric Oil for rheumatism, in consequence of having seen this preparation advertised in our columns, have called upon us to state the result of their experiments. These persons assured us that their rheumatic pains have been entirely cured by a few applications of De Grath's "Electric Oil," and they recommend its use to all who are afflicted with any of the diseases which it is designed to cure.—*Prov. Advertiser.*

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in anoter column.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.

Feb. 24.—145&26-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOD MOSES,
(Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858. 161&29-1y

Marriages.

In this county, on the 20th ultimo, by J. G. Pickett, Esq., Mr. EDWARD DANIELS, of Brunswick county, to Miss SARAH PEPPER, of New Hanover county.

In Bladen county, on the 2d inst., by John H. Clark, Esq., Mr. CAVIN BUIE, to Miss MARTHA M. JONES.

In Clinton, on Thursday, 17th inst., by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. GABRIEL HOLMES, of Brunswick, to Miss CARRIE, daughter of Richard C. Holmes, Esq., of Sampson.

Died.

A beloved wife, a beloved mother, and a beloved friend has left us. MARTHA JANE TAYLOR, wife of John H. Taylor, near Long Creek, in New Hanover county, No. Ca., January 26th, 1859, aged 45 years and 4 months. We sympathize with her bereaved family. She leaves a husband and eight children to mourn their irretrievable loss. Her life needs no encomiums; it speaks for itself. She was the faithful, the dutiful, and the affectionate wife and mother.—She will be universally missed among her surviving friends and relatives, and by all who knew her in her walks of life. Yea, she will be sought but not found of them. She will long be missed in the home of which she was the fond parent, and the vacancy caused by her death can never be filled.

Her words had such a melting flow
When she spoke to them so sweetly well;
They dropped like Heaven's serenest snow,
And all was joy were they fell.

But the fountain of joy is fed by tears,
And love is lit by the breath of sighs;
The deepest griefs, the wildest tears,
Have holiest ministries.

Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth the spirit flies—
Finds her God, and sits and sings
Triumphant in the skies.

Then let us record her wonted name,
And hope to meet her yet again.

At the residence of Mr. J. N. Gray, in Onslow county, on the 16th inst., after a long and painful sickness, Mrs. ELENDER AMAN, in the 53d year of her age. She had been a consistent member of the Baptist Church for many years, and died in full hope of a better world than this. She leaves many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Farewell my friends, time rolls along,
Nor waits for mortal's care or bliss;
I leave you here and travel on,
'Till I arrive where Jesus is.

Farewell my brethren in the Lord;
To you I'm bound in cords of love,
Yet we believe His gracious word,
That soon we all shall meet above. Com.

In this town, this morning, Mrs. EMILY ALDERMAN, wife of Alfred Alderman, Esq., aged 41 years.

SANDY RUN 21 MILE HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his land and premises on the Newbern Road, 21 miles from Wilmington. The improvements consist of a new Dwelling, a Corn Crib and Stables. There is about 20 acres cleared land under fence. The location is a desirable place for the accommodation of travellers, as well as a good stand for a small country Store.

Terms easy. For particulars, apply on the premises to
H. BATSON.
Feb. 25th, 1859 26-3t*

"HARD TIMES NO MORE."

ANY PERSON (Lady or Gentleman) in the United States, possessing a small capital of from $3 to $7, can enter into an easy and respectable business, by which from $5 to $10 per *day can be realized.* For particulars, address, (with stamp,) W. R. ACTON & CO.,
41 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Feb. 19, 1859 26-3m

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated A. D. 1810.....Charter Perpetual.

Authorised Capital,.....	$1,000,000
Capital Paid In,.....	500,000
Surplus,.....	300,000

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1859.

Cash on hand and in Bank,.....	$13,455 22
Cash in hand of Agents and in transit,.....	54,827 09
Real Estate unencumbered, (cash value,).....	15,000 00
Bills Receivable, amply secured,.....	72,174 55
2,404 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford,.....	230,413 00
2,200 " " " New York,.....	197,750 00
710 " " " Boston,.....	74,620 00
100 Shares Bank of the State of Missouri,.....	10,000 00
State and City Bonds, 6 per cents,.....	74,245 00
Rail Road Stocks,.....	16,250 00
United States' Treasury Notes,.....	14,035 00
	$803,769 86

DIRECTORS.

H. Huntington, Albert Day, James Goodwin, Charles Boswell, Henry Keney, Calvin Day, Job Allyn, John P. Brace, Charles J. Russ.

H. Huntington, *President.*
Timo. C. Allyn, *Secretary.*
C. C. Lyman, *Assistant Secretary.*
Wm. N. Bowers, *Actuary.*

This old and reliable Company, established for nearly Fifty Years, continues to Insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Warehouses, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, on its usual satisfactory terms.

Particular attention given to insuring Farm Property, consisting of Dwellings, Barns and Out-Buildings connected, and Furniture, Live Stock, Hay, Grain, Farming Utensils, &c., &c., contained in the same, for a term of three or five years at *low* rates of premium.

Applications for Insurance may be made to the undersigned, *the duly authorised Agent* for Wilmington and vicinity.

Losses equitably adjusted at this Agency, and paid immediately, upon satisfactory proofs, in funds *current in the cities of New York or Boston*, as the assured may prefer.

H. R. SAVAGE, Agent.
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 19, 1859.—141–26-1y

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against trading for THREE NOTES made payable by myself to Nathan Weill, as I shall resist the payment of them on the plea of fraud, in the consideration for which they were obtained. The amount of each Note is something over twelve hundred dollars; each of them bearing date from last June, or 1st day of July, 1858, and having the name of Geo. Fennell as security, the first due in four, the second in eight and the third in ten months from date.

WM. WELLS FENNELL.
Harrell's Store, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1859 141-3t—26-3t

VALUABLE RELIGIOUS WORKS.

AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE:—
Daw Dawn in Africa; or, Progress of the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, West Africa. By Mrs. Anna M. Scott
History of Methodism, by Abel M. Stevens, D. D. The best work now out on Methodism.
Letters to the Right Rev. John Hughes, by Kirwan.
Heroes and Heroines of Methodism, by Rev. Geo. Coles.
The Divine Character Vindicated, by Ballou.
Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's Sermons, by London.
Narratives of Remarkable Conversions and Revival Incidents of 1858–'48, by Henry Ward Beecher.
Maurice on the Lord's Prayer, in 9 sermons.
The Marrow of Modern Divinity, by Edw. A. Fisher.
Theophilus Walton; or, The Majesty of Truth.
The Home Altar, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.
The Footsteps of Messiah, by Rev. W. Leak.
A Mission of Enquiry to the Jews.
Keith on the Prophecies.
Human Nature in its Four-fold State, by Thos. Boston.
A History of the Work of Redemption, by John Edwards.
Annals of the Poor, by Rev. Leigh Richmond, A. M.
The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, by Doddridge.
Feb. 24, 1859.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

FAMILY,
SUPER,
FINE,
CROSS.
Fresh ground. For sale by
Feb. 23d. WILLARD & CURTIS.

GLUE—GLUE.

100 BBLS. DISTILLER'S GLUE—superior quality.—For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
Feb. 23d.

JUST RECEIVED,

300 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT;
10 Small Tubs Butter, put up expressly for family use, a No. 1 article.
For sale low by O. KELLEY.
Feb. 22, 1859.

SHOT AND BAR LEAD.

200 BAGS SHOT, all sizes;
500 lbs. Bar Lead. For sale by
Feb. 21st ZENO H. GREENE.

JUST RECEIVED

BY EXPRESS THIS MORNING, at the HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM, a new lot of fine soft Hats for men and boys, among which may be seen the Mount Vernon, and the Cable Muzard Hats, which for beauty of style and color, for superiority of quality and for durability, cannot be surpassed. Our customers are respectfully invited to examine our new stock before purchasing elsewhere, being certain of pleasing the most fastidious. CHAS. D. MYERS,
Feb. 23d. 34, Market st.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSING.

OUR GENTLEMEN FRIENDS can find a full and complete assortment of 'No. 1' English half Hose, now opened at BALDWIN'S,
Feb. 22d City Clothing Emporium.

A TIME TO BUY.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a new and varied assortment of superior TRUNKS, including almost every style known in market, and to which attention is invited by "BALDWIN,"
Feb. 22d 88 Market Street.

RAISINS! RAISINS!!

IN WHOLE, half and quarter boxes. Just received, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
Feb. 21st

CHEESE!

20 BOXES CHEESE, received per Schr. Francis Satterly. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Feb. 23. S. E. cor. Market and Sec. sts.

PLANTING POTATOES.

YELLOW PINK EYE PLANTING POTATOES—very fine. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Feb. 23, 1859. S. E. cor. Market & Second Sts.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that the following prices represent the wholesale rates, or rates at which merchants sell, or rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb..23 @ 25	
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs...7 50 @10 00	
Bricks, ℔ M...6 00 @12 00	
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand....1 65 @ 1 80	
New.....0 00 @ 3 00	
Candles, ℔ lb.	
Tallow.....16 @ 18	
Adamantine...23 @ 26	
Sperm.....35 @ 50	
Coffee, ℔ lb.	
Java.....18 @ 20	
Laguayra....12½@ 13½	
Rio.....11½@ 12½	
St. Domingo...11 @ 12	
Cotton, ℔ lb.	
ord. to mid'g..10½@ 10¾	
strict mid'g...11 @ 11¼	
good mid'g...11½@ 11¾	
Cotton Bagging, ℔ yard.....16 @ 17	
Rope, ℔ lb.... 8 @ 10	
Corn Meal, ℔ bushel.....80 @ 85	
Domestics, Sheeting, ℔ yd. 8 @ 9	
Yarn, ℔ lb..18 @ 20	
Eggs, ℔ doz...15 @ 16	
Feathers, ℔ lb. 50 @ 55	
Fish, ℔ bbl., Mullets.....6 00 @ 7 00	
Mac'rel, No.1 16 00@18 00	
do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00	
do. No. 3 9 50 @10 00	
Herrings, East 4 00 @ 5 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.....4 00 @ 6 50	
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl., Family.....0 00 @ 6 25	
Superfine...0 00 @ 5 75	
Fine.....0 00 @ 5 50	
Cross.....0 00 @ 5 25	
Glue, ℔ lb.,.....15 @ 20	
Gunny Bags,....10 @ 18	
Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.....3½	
1 ton and under 5, per ton, 62 50	
5 tons and over, " 60 00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl..1 50	
Per ton,.....10 00	
Grain, ℔ bushel, Corn.....70 @ 00	
Oats.....48 @ 50	
Pease, Cow...80 @ 82½	
Do. B. Eye..0 00 @ 1 00	
Wheat, red..0 00 @ 1 20	
do. white..1 35 @ 1 40	
Rice, rough.. 00 @ 00	
do., clean, ℔ lb..... 0 @ 3½	
Hides, ℔ lb., Green,..... 4 @ 5	
Dry..... 7 @ 0	
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs. Eastern.....1 00 @ 1 15	
N. River.....75 @ 95	
Iron, ℔ lb. English, ass'd. 4½@ 00	
American, ref.. 3½@ 00	
do. sheer.. 0 @ 00	
do. hoop, ton 90 00@95 00	
Swede..... 5½@ 00	
Lime, ℔ bbl.. 75 @ 80	
do. fm store 0 00 @ 1 10	
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.) Fit Boards. 0 00 @11 00	
Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00	
Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 00	
(Steam Sawed.) Floor Boards, rough.....15 00 @16 00	
planed.....18 00 @19 00	
clear.....25 00 @30 00	
Wide boards.14 00 @15 00	
Scantling....12 00 @15 00	
Ship Stuff, rough edge. 0 00 @13 00	
re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00	
Molasses, ℔ gallon. Cuba, Hhds 25 @ 26	
do. Bbls. 30 @ 32	
N. Orleans. 42 @ 45	
Linseed, ℔ gall. (Country.) Whaley.....33 @ 35	
W. I. Rum,....50 @ 55	
Gin.....40 @ 45	
Brandy,.....45 @ 50	
do. Apple,.65 @ 80	
do. Peach,.85 @ 1 25	
Naval Stores, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs. Virgin.....0 00 @ 2 90	
Yellow dip..0 00 @ 2 90	
Hard,.....0 00 @ 1 70	
Tar, ℔ bbl,..0 00 @ 1 80	
do. in order,0 00 @ 0 00	
Pitch do.,..0 00 @ 1 50	
Rosin, Pale, 4 00 @ 4 25	
do. No. 1,1 75 @ 3 25	
do. No. 2,1 25 @ 1 50	
do. No. 3,1 10 @ 1 15	
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon... 00 @ 46	
Varnish, ℔ gal.26 @ 30	
Nails, ℔ lb., Cut,.....4½@ 4¾	
Wrought,.....10 @ 12½	
Oils, ℔ gallon, Sperm,.....2 00 @ 2 25	
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20	
do. boiled,1 15 @ 1 25	
Pea Nuts, bush.1 00@ 1 20	
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bush. 75 @ 85	
Irish, do,.. 00 00 @ 00	
do. ℔ bbl..2 50 @ 2 75	
Provisions, ℔ lb., N. C. Bacon, Hams,.....13½@ 14	
Middlings,..11½@ 12	
Shoulders,..10½@ 11	
Hog round,..12 @ 12½	
Western Bacon, Middlings,..10½@ 11	
Shoulders,.. 8¾@ 9	
N. C. Lard,..12 @ 12½	
West'n do.....11½@ 12	
Butter,.....23 @ 27	
Cheese,.....10½@ 11	
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl., City Mess,..19 50 @20 00	
Clear do...00 00 @19 00	
Butt,.....16 00 @17 00	
Beef, Mess,.00 00 @16 00	
do. Fulton Market,..19 00 @20 00	
Poultry, Chickens, live,15 @ 25	
do. dead,..20 @ 25	
Turkeys, live,.75 @ 1 00	
do. dead, ℔ lb.12½@ 15	
Sheep, ℔ head, Lambs,.....0 00 @ 2 25	
Mutton,.....0 00 @ 2 50	
Salt, Alum, ℔ bush.,16 @ 20	
Liverpool, ℔ sack. ground, cargo0 00@ 75	
do. fm store 85 @ 95	
fine.....1 75 @ 2 00	
Sugar, ℔ lb. Porto Rico,... 8½@ 9	
New Orleans,. 7½@ 9½	
Muscovado,... 8 @ 9	
Loaf & crush'd,11 @ 12	
C. Yellow..... 0 @ 10	
Granulated, ..11½@ 12	
Soap, ℔ lb.....5 @ 7½	
Shingles, ℔ M., Contract,....4 00 @ 5 00	
Common,...2 25 @ 2 50	
Staves, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00	
R. O. Hhd..12 50 @20 00	
Ash Head'g,.8 50 @12 00	
Timber, ℔ M., Shipping,....0 00 @ 0 00	
Mill, prime,.8 00 @ 9 00	
do. inferior to ordinary, .5 00 @ 7 00	
Tallow, ℔ lb.,..10 @ 12	
Tobacco, ℔ lb., Common,.....18 @ 20	
Medium,.....25 @ 30	
Fine,.....45 @ 50	
Wool, ℔ lb.,....17 @ 20	

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl,.....$	00	$ 00 @ 50
Rosin.....do.....	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine....do.....	00	00 @ 65
Flour.....do.....	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.....	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,.....	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,.....	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel,.....	00	00 @ 8
Lumber, ℔ M.,.....0 00@	5 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA, Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 50
Rosin.....“.....	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine...“.....	00	00 @ 70
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	0	00 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	1 50 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,.....	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,.....	00	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,..0 00@	0 00	5 00 @ 8 00
TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.....	00	00 @ 60
Rosin.....“.....	45	00 @ 55
Spirits Turpentine...“.....	00	00 @ 90
Cotton, ℔ bale,.....	0 00	0 00 @ 2 00
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,.....	00	00 @ 10
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,.....	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.,.....0 00@	6 00	7 00 @10 00

Review of the Wilmington Market,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 24TH, 1859.

Turpentine—Since our last there has been a brisk demand from both shippers and distillers, and the market has ruled firm. The transactions since the close of Monday have been at $2 90 for soft, and $1 70 for hard, *clear of extra*, which is equivalent to an advance of 5 cents. The receipts for the week have been heavy, and the sales foot up 11,640 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	New Hard.
Thursday.....	600	$2 90	$2 90	$1 70
Friday.....	2,000	2 90	2 90	1 70
Saturday.....	1,860	2 90	2 90	1 70
Monday.....	2,892	2 90	2 90	1 70
Tuesday.....	1,500	2 90	2 90	1 70
Wednesday..	2,250	2 90	2 90	1 70
Thursday	398	2 90	2 90	1 70

Spirits Turpentine—During the week just ended the market has ruled inactive, the transactions being confined to small lots at 46 cents ℔ gallon. No sales since Tuesday; holders are asking 46 cents, but no buyers at this price.—Sales for the week of only 690 bbls., viz:

Friday.....	240	bbls. at	46	cents ℔ gallon.
Saturday.....	150	“ “	46	“ “ “
Monday.....	100	“ “	46	“ “ “
Tuesday.....	200	“ “	46	“ “ “

Rosin—We have no change of importance to report in this article during the week just ended. The receipts of fine No. 1 and Pale continue meagre, and none offering; would find ready sale at high figures. For low No. 1 and 2 there is but little demand, and we note a moderate stock on market. Of the former we note sales of 3,243 bbls. at $1 25 to $3, and of the latter at $1 17½ to $1 50 ℔ bbl., as in quality. For Common there has been a better enquiry from buyers during the past two or three days in anticipation of lower rates of freight, and the market closes firmer; the transactions, have been light, however, owing to the high prices which holders are asking. Receipts light, and only a small stock in receivers hands. Sales as follows:

Thursday....	3,000	bbls. at	$1 10 for large size bbls.
Monday.....	2,000	“ “	1 10 “ assorted sizes.
Tuesday.....	2,000	“ “	1 15 ℔ 310 lbs.

Tar—Has been in steady demand since our last, and quotations unchanged. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 1,871 b

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 21, 1859.

The Captions.

We republish, from the Raleigh *Standard*, the list of the Captions of the bills and resolutions passed by the General Assembly of '58-'9. The list may be valuable, if not particularly interesting.

By the way, we understand that the bill creating the county of Lillington, defining its boundaries and providing for taking the vote of the people within such boundaries as to its acceptance or rejection by them, passed and became a law, but that the supplemental bill, providing for the organization of the county, failed at the close of the session for the want of time. As matters stand, we presume that the vote can be taken, but that the organization of the county, if its creation be ratified and approved by such vote, will have to await the action of the next Legislature. In the event of a decisive vote in favor of making such new county, the passage of the supplemental act for its organization will be little more than a matter of form.

The Revenue Law.

We are, by the kindness of the very courteous Chief Clerk of the House, placed in possession of the Revenue Law as it finally passed, with all the last amendments, which have not yet been printed. We give some such paragraphs of the different schedules in full as may be of particular interest, or may differ from the words of the corresponding paragraphs as published by us when originally reported. Paragraphs 16 and 17 of schedule A are as follows:

§16. Every resident surgeon-dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or minature painter, daguearrean artist, or other persons taking liknesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer, and every person in the employment of incorporated or private companies, societies, institutions or individuals, and every other person, (except ministers of the gospel and Judges of the Superior and Supreme Courts,) whose annual total receipts and income, (whether in money or otherwise) in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments, amount to, or are worth five hundred dollars or upwards, one per cent. on such total receipts and income.

§17. Every resident of the State that brings into this State, or buys from a non-resident, whether by sample or otherwise, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchases. Every person that buys to sell again, spirituous liquors, wines or cordials from the maker in this State, his agent, factor or commission merchant, five per cent. on his purchases.

Schedule A comprises the taxes upon subjects required to be listed.

Paragraphs 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of Schedule B., relate to Auctioneers, Merchants, dealers in Ready Made Clothing and Patent Medicines, and are as follows.—The concluding proviso, of paragraph 19, is wise and liberal beyond any previous revenue law:

§17. Every person that, for himself, or as agent for another at his regular place of business, sells riding vehicles, manufactured out of this State, one per cent. on his sales.

§18. Every auctioneer, on all goods, wares or merchandize placed in his hands by a merchant resident in the State, (whether owner or not) or by a commission merchant, one per cent. on the gross amount of sales, and if by itinerant traders, or such as are not residents of the State, five per cent. on gross amount of sales, subject to all the regulations and exemptions set forth in the tenth chapter of Revised Code, entitled, "Auctions and Auctioneers."

§19. Every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweler, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and every other trader, who, as principal, or agent for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandize of whatsoever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph of this schedule, one-half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for cash, or on credit: *Provided*, That articles the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and also articles the growth or manufacture of adjoining States, if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall not be required to be returned in the amount of purchases, but shall be exempt from taxation.

§20. Every dealer in ready made-clothing (for males) one and one-half per cent. on total amount of purchases.

§21. Every person who for himself, or as agent for another, sells patent medicines or nostrums, ten per cent. on amount of his sales.

We shall publish the bill in full in our next issue.

The Western Extension and the Revenue Law.

It is said that the Democratic party must be responsible for two very dissimilar and even opposite things: The failure to remove certain restrictions from the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad, this being charged as a sin of omission, and the enactment of a Revenue Law calculated to raise some six to seven hundred thousand dollars, this being charged as a sin of commission. As for the first, the Democracy of the East can hardly be blamed for not sustaining any of the Western projects, since none of these projects received the united support of Western men themselves. They were as much divided on the merits of their own projects as men from the East or Centre could be. It was hardly to be expected—it hardly could be expected—that the rest of the State should force upon them something over which they themselves could not agree. It was thought by all that the charter granted to the Western Extension in 1854 was a most liberal one. It was felt by many that it pledged the State to an undue amount of money. During the last canvass, the changes upon this debt were rung by the Opposition at the East and in the Centre. Mr. McRae, the candidate for Governor, supported by the Opposition, stated emphatically in the hearing of a large audience at Clinton, that if elected, he would not recommend any measure that would add one dollar to the indebtedness or responsibility of the State.

Well, the Legislature meets. It does just about as well as any Legislature could do under all the circumstances. It does not actually force an amendment to the charter of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, in face of the inability of the peculiar friends of that work to agree among themselves. It does not, in face of the already existing necessity for high taxes, go far out of its way to make that necessity greater or more immediate; and for this the Democratic party is to be attacked by those who rang the changes upon the very debt, for refusing immediately to increase or precipitate which they now find fault with the Democracy. It would be hard, indeed, to demand of the Democracy of the State to decide what the peculiar friends of the Western Extension had themselves failed to agree upon.

But the Revenue Law involves a vast responsibility—it has been denounced as iniquitous, etc. Now, this is all gammon. The Revenue Law is not perfect.—What is perfect? But it is about the best we have yet had. All, or nearly all, its changes from former laws have been steps in the right direction. What better could have been done? As for the amount, the only question must be—is that amount necessary to maintain the honor and support the credit of the State? Such was the belief of the Financial Committee, and of the Legislature, and the responsibility of acting upon that belief is one from which we trust no Legislature of North Carolina will ever shrink.

We had the pleasure this morning of meeting T. D. McDowell, Esq., the talented and worthy Senator from Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, who is on his way home from Raleigh, after a long and laborious session, during which he has attended dilligently, faithfully and ably to the interests of his constituents and of the State.

We also have had the pleasure of seeing our esteemed friend R. K. Bryan, Esq., one of the Commoners from this county. Few men have been more attentive to their duties than Mr. Bryan, and we have no doubt that he attended to them not only faithfully, but well.

We had hoped to have seen Hon. Wm. S. Ashe this forenoon, but have not had that pleasure. We are happy to learn that he is in his usual good health. No man deserves it better than our clever Senator.

Mr. Moore, we learn, has also got home, having stood at his post to the last, and is, no doubt, more than pleased to get back. Mr. Moore has been an attentive and working member.—*Daily Journal, 18th inst.*

☞Queen Victoria is a grandmother, although she will not be forty until May next. Her daughter became the mother of a boy on the 27th ult. *That* family does ts duty in replenishing the earth.

Dullness.

Without any desire to find fault with our exchanges or the rest of mankind, we may be permitted to say, that a duller set of people than the world in general, and our exchanges in particular, cannot be found. We allude of course to this present day of Our Lord.

We have gone over the whole of a tolerably large and decidedly good exchange list, without finding a stealable idea. The world still says the same things on the same subjects. The staid and sensible Baltimore Sun comes out for Cuba; Vice President Breckinridge says we ought not to talk any longer about acquiring Cuba.—We ought to do. Do what? Go and take it *nolens volens?* The solution of the Cuban question is one of the puzzles of the day. It has opened the fountains of dullness and the streams gush forth in an abundant but unrefreshing stream.

Retrenchment is another great point—quite a hobby—much is said about retrenchment, but really nothing new, and nothing particularly pertinent. The fact is, that all men are willing to retrench all other men. Congress will retrench everything but Congress. We may rest assured that mileage, etc., etc., will not be retrenched. The members of both Houses, and politicians of all shades and stripes, will talk of Cuba, Central America, war and glory generally, while the first things sought to be retrenched are our already inadequate Army and Navy. Not very consistent.

Dullness also presides over the advices from Europe, and the speculations upon them. There will not be war. The world cannot afford the cost. Austria is bankrupt, and France is financially weak and insecure. Speculations do to fill up space and round periods.

The weather is fine, and it is a dull business sitting down in the house, culling over papers and writing editorials.

Disingenuous and Unjust.

Some person or persons, wholly unauthorized to speak for anybody but himself or themselves, as the case might be, occupying no position in the Democratic party, but certain ends to subserve, get printed and send to Democratic members of the House of Commons a remarkably foolish document, which the getters-up call an appeal to the Democratic members of the House of Commons of North Carolina. To this precious effusion is appended the signature "Many Eastern Democrats."—We published the thing promptly at the time that we might as promptly repudiate it. That we might state distinctly, that it did not, and could not speak for Eastern Democrats, nor any Democrats. Indeed, the thing was promptly repudiated by Eastern Democrats even from the section supposed to be interested. How much harm this "appeal" did to the works, the success of which it was designed to promote, we are not able exactly to say, but we feel justified in saying that it did do them harm, and contributed to their defeat.

In face of these known facts, we find the opposition press ringing the changes upon this thing, as though Democrats and the Democratic party were responsible for a concern with which they had no connection, and which they utterly repudiate. The writer of that "appeal" must have been a stranger to the Democracy of North Carolina, and ignorant of the class of motives to appeal to, otherwise he would never have hoped to effect anything by the document in question.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

It will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, that a special meeting of the Stockholders in the above Company, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on the 22d day of March next, for the purpose of considering the provisions of the bill recently passed by the Legislature, in reference to the works of the Company. A full attendance of the Stockholders is particularly desirable, as the question before them will be of the highest importance to the future interests of the Company.

SLAUGHTER AMONG THE RATS.—Between the hours of 7½ and 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 18th inst., Messrs. W. B. Prewit and J. H. Clark, of Bladen county, killed at the barn of the latter, 444 rats, mostly full grown. This was exclusive of the very little ones that the chickens and dogs eat. Of course they had the assistance of the negro hands and the dogs. Four hundred and forty-four rats are better dead than alive about a barn. They will make manure, when mixed up with lime.

☞From Mr. Kelley, we have "The Great Republic Monthly" for March, 1859, a very well printed, and, no doubt, excellent Magazine, filled with illustrations. Price 25 cents per month.

Also Godey's Ladys Book for March, as usual, just the thing for the ladies.

☞We see that Mrs. W. C. Gladstane, so deservedly a favorite here, is playing a star engagement at the Boston Museum. On Monday she appeared in the character of Lucretia Borgia. The Boston papers speak highly of her acting.

Massachusetts versus Virginia.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The House judiciary committee have reported a resolve granting $1,500 to enable Levi Baker to test the constitutionality of the Virginia law levying a tax on coasting vessels.

P. P. P.

PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.

They soothe pain; they protect the chest; they extract the coagulated impurities and soreness from the system; they impart strength; they are divided in sections, and yield to the motion of the body; they are porous; all impure excretions pass off, and they cannot become offensive, hence are freely worn ten times longer than any other plaster, and are cheaper at 25 cents than others at 10. *Where these Plasters are, pain cannot exist.* Weak persons, public speakers, delicate females, or any affected with side, chest or back pains, should try them. You will then know what they are. They are a new feature in the science of medicine. All Druggists have them. Take no other. Each Plaster bears a Medallion Stamp and our Signature.

BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-3m.

The Mustang Liniment cures Rheumatism;
The Mustang Liniment cures Stiff Joints;
The Mustang Liniment cures Burns and Wounds;
The Mustang Liniment cures Sores and Ulcers;
The Mustang Liniment cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;
The Mustang Liniment cures Neuralgia;
The Mustang Liniment cures Corns and Warts;
The Mustang Liniment is worth

1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galds, Wounds, Stiff Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of any ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the Mustang Liniment would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease,
Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas.

Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. *It is free from poison*, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. Lyon. Remember—

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
While Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Sample Flasks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and $1.

BARNES & PARK, New York.

Jan. 7, 1859—19-1m.

General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1858-'59.

Passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina, at the Session of 1858-'59.

1. An act entitled Revenue. [We shall publish this act in full in our next issue.]
2. An act concerning courts of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Duplin. [Gives the acting justices of the county power to call an extra term whener, in their opinion, the business of the court requires it.]
3. An act to incorporate Shoal Creek Academy, in the county of Cherokee.
4. An act to incorporate the Copper Hill Mining Company.
5. An act to incorporate the Guilford Copper and Gold Mining Company.
6. An act to incorporate the North State Copper and Gold Mining Company.
7. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Tuckaho and Trent rivers. [Prohibits the felling of timber in Tuckaho, from Tuckaho bridge, in Jones county, to its junction with Trent, and also in the Trent, between Upper Quaker Bridge and the town of Pollocksville. Penalty not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, if a white person; if a slave or free negro, 39 lashes at the public whipping post.]
8. An act to incorporate the town of Mount Pleasant, in Cabarrus county.
9. An act to incorporate North Carolina College, in Cabarrus county.
10. An act to amend an Act passed by the General Assembly of North Carolina at the session of 1854-'55, to incorporate the town of Lenoir, in Caldwell county.
11. An act authorizing and empowering the justices of the county of Franklin to sell certain public lands belonging to said county.
12. An act to incorporate Davenport Female College, in Caldwell county.
13. An act to enlarge the powers of the commissoners of the town of Tarborough so as to authorize them to organize and keep up a more efficient fire-engine company in said town.
14. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the trustees of Graham Institute, a seminary of learning in the county of Alamance, passed A. D. 1851.
15. An act to extend the corporation of the town of Kinston, in Lenoir county.
16. An act to amend an act entitled an act to authorize the construction of a branch of the Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike, in the county of Jackson, passed at the session of 1856-'57.
17. An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Cheoe Turnpike Company, passed at the session of 1856-'57.
18. An act to require the clerks of the General Assembly to take an oath of office.
19. An act to make husbands liable for the debts of their deceased wives.
20. An act to incorporate the Orange Guards, at Hillsboro', Orange county.
21. An act to incorporate the Buckhorn Iron Company.
22. An act to amend the 53d section, 9th chapter, Revised Code. [Provides such compensation as a majority of the justices may allow, to justices appointed to take the tax lists.]
23. An act to amend an act, passed at the session of 1852, entitled an act to provide for the improvement of the road from Reddie's river to the Tennessee line.
24. An act to incorporate the Whiteoak River Navigation Company.
25. An act to restore jury trials in the county courts of Cleaveland county.
26. An act to encourage the planting of oysters and clams.
27. An act to incorporate the Arendell Hotel Company, in Morehead City. [Capital stock, $200,000.]
28. An act to cede to the United States jurisdiction over a tract of land in the city of Raleigh, to be used for the purpose of courthouse and post-office.
29. An act to incorporate the Pamplico Guards, a volunteer company in the town of Washington.
30. An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the records of Pitt county, occasioned by the burning of the court house.
31. An act to improve a part of the public road from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson.
32. An act to incorporate Cedar Falls Company in Randolph county.
33. An act to repeal an act to change the time of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for Chowan county, passed at the session of 1856-'57.
34. An act to incorporate the Newbern Gaslight Company.
35. An act for the relief of the sureties of Joshua Sikes, deceased, late sheriff of Union county. Allows the sureties to collect the taxes unpaid for 1854-'55.
36. An act for the protection of wild fowl in the waters of Currituck county. [Imposes a penalty of $25 for each offence for using any fire arm larger than the ordinary shotgun, or such guns as may be fired from the shoulder; also the same penalty for shooting fowls during the night time, or by fire-light—that is, between sundown and daylight.—Half the penalty to the State—the other half to the informer.
37. An act to amend an act entitled an act to prevent the cutting of timber into the rivers of Cherokee county, passed at the session of 1840. [Applies the law to Nottla river.]
38. An act to prohibit betting on elections. [Provides that any person betting on any election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.]
39. An act to extend the time for registering grants, deeds, and other conveyances. [Extends the time two years.]
40. An act to amend an act entitled an act to create a Sinking Fund. [Alters the law so as to read "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, *or a majority of them.*]
41. An act to revive an act passed at the session of 1848-'9, entitled an act to authorize Wm. R. Abott to cut a canal and make a road thereon.
42. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Statesville, in Iredell county.
43. An act to amend the charter of Little River Turnpike Company, in the county of Henderson. [Inserts "twenty" instead of "seventy" feet.]
44. An act to provide for running and marking the dividing line between the States of North Carolina and Virginia. [The Governor is to appoint a commissioner to act with the commissioner appointed by Virginia.—These to make a survey of the line, and mark it with stone monuments, not exceeding five miles apart.]
45. An act concerning magistrates in Onslow and other counties. [Gives to twelve magistrates the powers of a majority, except in levying county taxes and making appropriations.]
46. An act to authorize the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Bertie county to impose and collect wharfage from all steamboats and other vessels landing or receiving passengers or produce or merchandise at the public wharf on the Chowan river near Colerain, in said county.
47. An act to provide for the procuring of evidence against keepers, owners and dealers of faro banks, faro tables and gaming tables. [Gives power to justices, mayors of towns, intendents of police and judges of the supreme and superior courts, to compel the attendance of, and to examine on oath, any person or persons whom they have reason to believe has knowledge of any such faro bank, table, &c.]
48. An act to extend the powers of the New River Navigation Company.
49. An act to incorporate the Raleigh Gaslight Company.
50. An act to encourage the formation of a military uniform company in the town of Wilmington.
51. An act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Ocean steam Navigation Company.
52. An act to amend the 119th section of the 34th chapter of Revised Code. [Clerks, clerks and masters, sheriffs and other officers, wilfully neglecting their duties, to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and to be removed from office.]
53. An act to restore jury trials to the county courts of Lincoln county.
54. An act to incorporate the Portis gold mining company in Franklin county.
55. An act to incorporate the Cowee Mining and Manufacturing company.
56. An act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Alleghany. [This county is erected out of a part of Ashe.]
57. An act to incorporate the Lake Landing Canal company.
58. An act to amend an act entitled an act to charter the Fairfield Canal Company.
59. An act to incorporate the Elm City Cadets, of the town of Newbern.
60. An act requiring the day of executing to be noted on justices' process.
61. An act for the relief of Emily Hooper, of Liberia.—[Permits her to return to slavery.]
62. An act to authorize an empower Solomon Klutts, administrator of Klutts, late sheriff of Rowan county, to collect arrears of taxes due said sheriff, during his term of office.
63. An act to provide for a more speedy distribution of the laws and journals of the General Assembly. [Provides that they shall be distributed by the Secretary in fifty days after their delivery to him.]
64. An act to incorporate the Warrenton Savings bank, in the town of Warrenton.
65. An act to grant to a company the lands covered by waters of Hunter's creek lake, in the counties of Craven, Carteret and Jones, with power and authority to drain the same.
66. An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Nautahala and Tuckasege Turnpike company.
67. An act to incorporate the Newbern Light Infantry.
68. An act to incorporate the Wilmington Hotel Company. [Capital stock $100,000.]
69. An act concerning jurors summoned by special writ of *venire* in Carteret and Jones county. [Such jurors to receive the same compensation as is allowed to jurors summoned on an original *venire.*]
70. An act to incorporate the Dawson Steamboat Company.
71. An act to incorporate the McLendon's Creek Navigation Company, in the county of Moore.
72. An act to incorporate the Phœnix Mining Company, in Guilford county.
73. An act to incorporate Charthage Lodge, No. 181, Ancient York Masons.
74. An act to incorporate the Jones county Male and Female Seminary in the county of Jones.
75. An act to incorporate the Trans Montane College in the county of Madison.
76. An act to incorporate the Christian Gold Mining Company.
77. An act to incorporate the Newbern and Baltimore Steamship Company.
78. An act to amend the charter of Normal College.—[Changes the name to Trinity College; to be a literary institution for the N. C. Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; to have power to confer collegiate degrees, &c.]
79. An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Salem, in Forsyth county.
80. An act to incorporate the Raleigh Gaslight Company.
81. An act to incorporate Jamestown, in the county of Guilford.
82. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Newton, in Catawba county.
83. An act concerning auctions and auctioneers. [Commissioners in corporated towns to appoint auctioneers—in counties where there is no incorporated town, the county courts to appoint them.]
84. An act to amend the 19th section of the 59th chapter of the Revised Code. [Allows affidavit to be made before a clerk of the superior court, instead of before a magistrate as heretofore required.]
85. An act to alter the time of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Jones. [Courts to be the 3d Monday in December.]
86. An act for the [illegible] over the roads in the counties of Henderson, Rockingham, Guilford and Yancy. [Provides for an engineer [illegible] to be appointed by a majority of the justices.]
87. An act to amend the 24th section of the 28th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled "County Revenue and Charges." [Gives power to a majority of the justices to allow the sheriff until the first court after the 31st of December in every year, to make settlement.]
88. An act to incorporate the Long Acre Guards, in Beaufort county.
89. An act to establish the 113th regiment of North Carolina Militia, in the county of Wilson.
90. An act to incorporate the Salisbury Gaslight Company.
91. An act to amend an act entitled an act to amend an act to incorporate the Cheowee Turnpike Company.
92. An act to authorize the construction of a common enclosure around the lands of certain persons in the county of Person.
93. An act to amend the charter of the Oconalufta Turnpike Company.
94. An act to incorporate the Oak City Savings bank.
95. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Kenansville Female Seminary.
96. An act to amend the charter of the Wilmington Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company. [Provides for State bonds being exchanged for bonds of the Company.]
97. An act to incorporate the Goldsboro' Mutual Insurance Company.
98. An act authorizing the acting justices of Cumberland, Duplin and Craven counties to appoint special terms of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions for said counties.
99. An act to open the Pedee and Yadin rivers for the passage of fish.
100. An act to authorize the county court of Caldwell county to sell the unsold lots in the town of Lenoir.
101. An act to authorize the Roanoke Navigation Company to discontinue the use of their canal around the grand falls of the Roanoke river, to make sale of the real estate, water power and other privileges, between the towns of Gaston and Weldon.
102. An act to authorize the construction of a toll bridge across the Yadkin river, near Jonesville.
103. An act to abolish jury trials in the county courts of Cherokee and Jackson.
104. An act to incorporate the Cherokee county Turnpike Company, in Cherokee county.
105. An act for the better regulation of pilotage on the Cape Fear river and its bars.
106. An act to aid in the construction and equipment of the Western Railroad from Fayetteville to the coalfields.—[The Treasurer to issue State bonds, running 30 years, for not more than $400,000, and to receive in exchange the bonds of the company—the State to have a lien upon all the estate of the company, secured by mortgage. Good and sufficient bonds to be deposited by the company with the Treasurer to secure the payment of the interest on the bonds of the company for the first two years, or until the road is completed, the president of the road to make oath that no part of the $400,000, obtained from the State, has been used to pay the interest on said bonds.]
107. An act to incorporate the Atlantic mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
108. An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within two miles of Richlands Academy, in Onslow county.
109. An act to incorporate Lincoln Lodge, No. 137, of Ancient York Masons, in the town of Lincolnton.
110. An act to amend the act incorporatiug the town of Kenansville, and to provide for the better government of said town.
111. An act to incorporate Rutherfordton Academy, in Burke county.
112. An act to incorporate the town of Winston, in Forsyth county.
113. An act to incorporate Tyan Coco Swamp Canal Company.
114. An act to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Edenton.
115. An act to incorporate the Edenton Library Association, in the town of Edenton.
116. An act to incorporate the town of High Point, in Guilford county.
117. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Swansboro'.
118. An act to incorporate the Pitt county Female Institute.
119. An act to incorporate the Tennessee Valley Turnpike Company.
120. An act to incorporate Pollocksville Lodge, No. 175, of Free and Accepted Masons, in the town of Pollocksville, Jones county.
121. An act for the better regulation of the town of Beaufort.
122. An act to incorporate Pleasant Grove Camp Ground, in Union county.
123. An act to amend the act of incorporation of the town of Elizabeth City.
124. An act to repeal an act entitled an act to abolish jury trials in the county courts of Polk county.
125. An act to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors at or near Davidson College, and for other purposes.
126. An act to enable and authorize the sureties of John D. Abernathy, deceased, late sheriff of Duplin county, to collect arrears of taxes in said county.
127. An act to protect purchasers under judicial sales. [Any person let into possession under any judicial sale confirmed, where the title may be detained as a security for the price, shall be deemed the legal owner of the premises for all purposes of bringing suits for injuries thereto after the day of sale.]
128. An act to authorize the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad Company to run a new road from Garysburg to Weldon, and for other purposes.
129. An act to amend the acts passed at the sessions of 1850-'51, 1854-'55 and 1856-'57, entitled an act to incorporate the Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike road company.
130. An act for the encouragement of the Fayetteville Light Infantry Company. [Exempts its members from serving on juries.]
131. An act to incorporate the Black Mountain Turnpike company.
132. An act to amend an act to incorporate the Catawba College.
133. An act supplemental to an act to lay off and establish the county of Alleghaney.
134. An act to extend the term of the Rowan Superior Court to two weeks.
135. An act to incorporate the town of Lillington, New Hanover county.
136. An act to amend an act incorporating the Yanceyville Plankroad Company.
137. An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Second, Third, Fourth, and Wither's Creeks in Rowan county.
138. An act to incorporate the Baltimore and Montgomery Mining Company.
139. An act to extend the time of perfecting titles to land heretofore entered. [Extends time to January 1, 1861.]
140. An act to incorporate the Amanance Goldmining and Manufacturing Company.
141. An act to establish the Bank of Salisbury. [Capital stock not to exceed $500,000.]
142. An act concerning the custody of minor children in certain cases. [Gives the judge or court discretionary power as to who shall have the custody of such minors and for what time.]
143. An act to amend an act, entitled an act, to charter the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.
144. An act to incorporate the Salem Mutual Insurance Company.
145. An act to lay off and improve the road from the Elkin Factory, in Surry county, to Enock Vannoy's mill, in Wilkes county.
146. An act to change the time for holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county. [After the third Monday in March next, said court to be held on the first Mondays of June, September, December and March.
147. An act to incorporate the Jonesville Male and Female High Schools, in Yadkin county.
148. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, passed at the session of 1854-'55, and also an act amendatory thereof, passed at the session of 1856-'57. [Provides for a survey through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasega rivers, &c.]
149. An act to amend the charter, and revise and consolidate the acts, relating to the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.
150. An act concerning the town of Trenton, in Jones county.
151. An act to enlarge the powers of married women over their estates in certain cases. [Provides for the settlement of personal property on the wife in certain cases.
152. An act to cede to the United States jurisdiction over the sites of light houses and beacons on the line of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.
153. An act to incorporate the Holsey Mining and Smelting Company.
154. An act to incorporate the Montgomery Mining Company.
155. An act to incorporate Way-ye hutta Mining and Manufacturing Company.
156. An act to incorporate the Potosi Mining and Manufacturing Company.
157. An act to amend an act, entitled an act, to amend an act, entitled an act, to incorporate the town of Goldsboro', to extend the limits thereof, and for other purposes.
158. An act to incorporate the Rockingham Coalfields Railroad Company. [Runs from Danville, Va., to the Coalfields in Rockingham.]
159. An act concerning the Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement. [In case of a sale of said improvement the Governor is authorized to purchase it at a cost not exceeding $450,000. Appropriates $50,000 a year for two years to keep up the works, in case of its purchase by the Governor. Former liens on the works, of $65,000, to be paid by the State. Former expenditures by the State to be deducted from the purchase money.]
160. An act to incorporate the town of Gold Hill, in Rowan county.
161. An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Williamston, and for other purposes.
162. An act to establish the Bank of Commerce. [To be located in Newbern, with a capital of $600,000. A branch to be established at Goldsborough.]
163. An act to appoint a tax collector in the counties of Robeson and Bladen.
164. An act for the better security of titles to land and other property.
165. An act to incorporate the Lower Little river and Crane's Creek Navigation Company.
166. An act to incorporate the Howard Relief Fire Engine Company, in the town of Wilmington.
167. An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Superior Court for the county of Harnett.
168. An act to incorporate the town of Leicester, in Buncombe county.
169. An act to incorporate the Mechanics' and Farmer's Institute, located in the town of Ashville.
170. An act to incorporate Bascom College, in Buncombe county.
171. An act to appoint a special magistrate for Rowan county.
172. An act to limit the powers of constables for the counties of Cherokee and Robinson.
173. An act to amend the charter of the town of Charlotte.
174. An act to amend an act supplemental to an act to establish Haywood county.
175. An act to authorize [illegible] commissioners to lay off a road from Brown's [illegible] Wilkes county.
176. An act to change the [illegible] Watauga county, to No. 85.
177. An act in favor of certain [illegible] lands.

[illegible] the County Courts.
[illegible] sec. of the 70th
[illegible] militia.
181. An act to amend the charter of the Charlottee and Taylorsville Plankroad Company.
182. An act to increase the pay of witnesses in Lenoir County.
183. An act to prevent making obstructions in Swift Creek, in Edgecombe county.
184. An act to lay off and establish two roads in McDowell county.
185. An act to amend sec. 17, chap. 119, Revised Code, entitled Wills and Testaments.
186. An act to facilitate the collection of taxes on real estate.
187. An act to pay jurors in Jackson county.
188. An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free persons of color.
189. An acts to incorporate the Washington Gaslight company.
190. An act to repeal an act, to lay off and establish a road in Davie and Davidson counties, and to establish a ferry across Yadkin river.
191. An act to revive the charter of a company to construct a railroad from Beaufort harbor to Fayetteville.
192. An act to further regulate the inspectors of flour in this State.
193. An act to incorporate the Coal Mininng Company.
194. An act to provide for *feme covert* lunatics abandoned by their husbands.
195. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville N. C. Savings Bank.
196. An act for the relief of Common School District, No. 27, in Orange, and No. 20, in Wake.
197. An act to incorporate Carolina City Steam Navigation Company.
198. An act to incorporate Mars Hill College, in Madison county.
199. An act concerning the town of Wilmington.
200. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.
201. An act to incorporate the Lizzarddale Copper Company.
202. An act to authorize the incorporation of companies for agricultural or grazing purposes.
203. An act to incorporate the Old Topsail Steamboat and Navigation Company.
204. An act to incorporate the Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad company.
205. An act to fix the times of holding the courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Watauga county.
206. An act to amend the charter of Farmer's bank of N. C.
207. An act for the better regulation of the town of Smithville, in Brunswick county.
208. An act to establish the Bank of North Carolina.—[Capital stock $2,500,000. Of this amount the Literary Board is to take $500,000, the University $200,000, and the remainder by individuals. Books to be opened immediately in Raleigh and at other points. Capital to be paid in specie. The bank not to issue more than $2 for $1, and always to keep specie on hand equal to one-third its circulation.—Not to issue any note less than $5, and future Legislatures may restrict to $10. All notes redeemable where issued.—Branches to be established by stockholders. Suspension to be attended by 12 per cent. damages to note-holders; and forfeiture o 4 per cent. to the State unless suspension is advised by the Governor and Council. Bank to keep the Treasurers deposits and to loan him $200 000. The tax to be paid to the State similar to that now imposed on the Bank of Cape Fear.]
209. An act to establish the bank of Lexington. [To be located in Lexington, Davidson county, with a capital of $300,000. A branch to be established at Graham.]
210. An act to establish the Bank of Salisbury. [Capital stock $500,000, with branches at Statesville and Mount Airy.]

RESOLUTIONS.

1. A resolution concerning the Executive Mansion. [Provides for selling old furniture, lighting the mansion with gas, repainting and whitewashing. Appropriates $2000 and the proceeds of sales of furniture.]
2. Resolution in favor of E. G. Haywood. [Allows the *per diem* of a member of the Legislature to December 18, 1858.]
3. Resolution in favor of Judge Nash's executor. [Allows him to draw the last quarter's salary of Judge Nash.]
4. Resolution in favor of Donald Frazer. [Returns him $15, excess of store tax paid by him.]
5. Resolution authorizing certain repairs to the House of Commons.
6. Resolution concerning the distribution of Emmon's report.
7. Resolution approving the naval commission of the United States, appointed to examine the Coalfields, and for other purposes.
8. Resolution concerning the Revised Code. [Gives twenty copies for the use of Senate committees, and fifty copies for the use of House committees.]
9. Resolution in favor of Joseph Marshall, sheriff of Stanly county. [Authorizes the public treasurer to refund to him $35 67, the amount overpaid by him in settling his taxes.]
10. Resolution authorizing the Governor to furnish arms to military schools.
11. Resolution authorizing the governor to furnish arms to the Franklin Military School in Duplin county.
12. Resolution in favor of George W. Hampton, late sheriff of Buncombe county. [Discharges him from the penalty of $1,000, incurred by a mistake made by the county court clerk in rendering an abstract of taxes.]
13. Resolution in relation to the Library. [Authorizes the construction of additional shelves.]
14. Resolution appropriating the north west room in the gallery of the Senate chamber to the use of the governor.
15. Resolution in favor of G. M. Albright, of Alamance county. [Treasurer to refund him $8 72.]
16. Resolution in favor of John Caldwell's executor. [Refunds him $51 73, excess of taxes overpaid.]
17. Resolution in favor of E. D. Nichols, of Jonston county. [Refunds him $25, excess of taxes overpaid by him.]
18. Resolution in favor of L. S. Webb, S. J. Latham and F. W. Moore, trustees of G. L. Moore. [Refunds $120.]
19. Resolution in favor of H. H. Davidson, sheriff of Cherokee county. [Remits the forfeiture of $1,000.]
20. Resolution in favor of Elias Barnes, late sheriff of Wilson county. [Refunds him $18 57.]
21. Resolution authorizing the Governor of the State to receive a flag tendered to the State of North Carolina by Lieut. Guthrie, of the United States Navy.
22. Resolution to pay the legal representatives of Bartlet F. Wetty, deceased, the amount due him as teacher for school district, No. 19, for Rockingham county.
23. Resolution in favor of Sarah A. Johnson. [Returns her $51.94, amount overpaid in taxes.]
24. Resolution in favor of Theodore Schrader. [Returns him $23.23.]
25. Resolution in favor of James A. Vinson, former sheriff of Johnston county. [Returns him $168.28.]
26. Resolution in favor of J. J. James. [Refunds him $15—overpaid taxes.]
27. Resolution in favor of Elisha Holland. [Refunds $3 40 overpaid taxes.]
28. Resolution for the relief of Solomon M. Wray, high sheriff of the county of Yancey. [Releases him from the penalty of $1,000 for not settling his tax account, provided he fully discharge the said tax account against him. This resolution to apply also to Jackson Stewart, former sheriff of said county.]
29. Resolution in favor of common schools of Randolph county. [The public treasurer to pay $150 to the chairman of common schools of said county, amount retained by mistake for the asylum of the deaf, dumb and the blind.]
30. Resolution for the relief of Jackson Stewart, former sheriff of Yancey county. [Same provisions as in case of Solomon M. Wray.]
31. Resolution in favor of Henry Von Glahee and H. Baker. [Refunds the former $27 90, and the latter $10—taxes overpaid.]
32. Resolution in favor of Ebenezers Combes. [Refunds $2 50.]
33. Resolution in favor of